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VOL. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., APRIL 4, 1868.

File
WHOLE NO. 1617.

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY

SATURDAY MORNING, BY

J. F. GRANT.

LAW CARDS.

J. C. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of law, will practice together except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.

JAN. 6, 1868.

M. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

WILL practise in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties; and give prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to his care.

Particular attention given to the collection of debts.

OCT. 19, 1867.—ly

M. S. TURNLEY, G. T. TURNLEY.

H. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Cherokee, Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair, and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

J. O. H. FRANCIS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

Gadsden, Alabama.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Cherokee, and DeKalb, in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb, and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 23d, 1865.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb, and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 23d, 1865.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

HAS returned and re-opened his office at No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. He will practice in Calhoun, the adjoining Counties, the District Court of the United States at Huntsville and the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Any business confided to his care will be promptly and vigilantly attended to.

Feb. 9, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

J. F. TURNLEY. GEORGE ISABELL TURNLEY.

TURNLEY & SON,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

HAVE all necessary Blanks, and are ready to file applications for all who desire relief under the Bankrupt Act of 1867.

They will attend the Bankrupt Courts held by the Register, at Gadsden, Lebanon and Centerville—and may be consulted at their office in Jacksonville, where one of them may always be found.

NOV. 9, 1867.

NEW HOTEL

IN JACKSONVILLE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a HOTEL in the large and commodious Brick Building on the north-east corner of the public square, which was built and fitted up expressly for that purpose. His table will be furnished with the best that the market affords, and no expense or effort spared for the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

Permanent boarders will be taken at fifteen dollars per month; and transient customers at corresponding reasonable rates.

S. D. McCLELEN.

JAN. 4, 1868.

J. C. Francis, Jr.

ALABAMA.

Baskerville, Sherman & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,

AND

Commission Merchants,

260 Canal Street,

New York.

J. M. Elliott & Co.,

WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

Rome, Ga.

Also Agents for the Steamboat Line on the

Coosa River.

J. M. ELLIOTT & CO.

MARCH 21, '68.

Coosa River Steamboat Mail

Line.

FREIGHTS REDUCED!

Via Charleston, S. C., & Rome, Ga.

FOR SPRING OF 1868.

PER STEAMERS

Etowahl Undine

Great Through Freight Line

FROM

N Y W YORK

& BALTIMORE,

TO GREENSPORT, ALA.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSPORT.

From New York. From Baltimore.

1st Class, \$2 50 2nd \$2 10

2d Class, 2 18 1 98

3d Class, 1 90 1 65

4th Class, 1 64 1 49

5th Class, 1 34 1 34

Directions to Shippers of Goods.

Mark via. Charleston, care of J. M.

ELLIOTT & CO., Agents, Rome, Ga.,

and Greensport, Ala.

All Through Freights can be paid to

JOHN C. ALLEN & CO. on delivery

of Goods at Greensport.

N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every

Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.

leave Greensport every Wednesday at 7 A. M.; leave Gadsden every Sunday at 7 A. M. Arrive at Rome every Thursday and Monday.

J. M. ELLIOTT,

General Supl. Steamboat Line.

C. M. PENNINGTON, Eng. & Sup. R-R.R.

J. B. PECK, M. T. W. & A. R. R.

E. W. COLE, Gen. Supl. Ga. R. R.

H. T. PEAKE, Supl. S. C. R. R.

Rome, Ga., March 16th, 1868.—lm.

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

I WILL, at the following times and places,

to assess the State and County Tax of

Calhoun county, for the year 1868.

Jacksonville, Pre. No. 1, Tuesday, April 1, 1868.

June Bug, " 8, Wednesday " 15

Oxford, " 13, Thursday " 15

Maddox, " 4, Friday " 17

Sulphur Spring, " 14, Saturday " 18

Polkville, " 5, Monday " 20

Alexandria, " 2, Tuesday " 21

Peek's Hill, " 6, Wednesday " 22

Phillips's Mill, " 7, Thursday " 23

Walton's Shp, " 8, Friday " 24

Cross Plains, " 9, Saturday " 25

Yoe's Rd's, " 12, Tuesday " 28

White Plains, " 11, Wednesday " 29

Rabbit Town, " 10, Thursday " 30

Ladig, " 9, Friday, May 1

No change of consequence in the Revenue Law, hence Tax Payers will give in as before.

Old officers have been continued by the Military, I am therefore continued in office. Only one round will be made.

W. P. HOWELL, Tax Assessor,

Calhoun Co., Ala.

March 28th, 1868.—51.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County,

Court of Probate for said County,

March the 18th,

A. D. 1868.

This day came N. B. Dearman, Adminis-

trator of the Estate of J. A. Turnley,

deceased, and presents and tenders his resi-

tation as administrator of the same, accompa-

nied with an account current between

himself and said estate for a final settle-

ment of his administration of said Estate; there-

upon—

It is Ordered by the Court, that the 20th

day of April, 1868, be set for making said

settlement; and that notice thereof be given

by publication in the Jacksonville Republi-

cian, a Newspaper published in said county,

for three successive weeks, prior to said

day, as to all persons concerned, to be

and to appear at a special Term of said

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, APRIL 4th, 1868.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " 1 50

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, 1 50
Each subsequent insertion, 75
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Annunciation of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

NOTICE

The "Calhoun County Teachers Institute," will meet at Davis Town, eight miles south east of White Plains, on Saturday the 11th of April.

New Officers are to be chosen at this meeting; therefore a full attendance is desirable.

Teachers and friends of education in this and adjoining counties are cordially invited to attend and participate in the exercises.

J. A. FLEMING, Secy.

If you want a SULKY CULTIVATOR OR BRINLY PLOW, the Agent, Capt. W. R. HANNA, would be proud to furnish you.

T. F. Wynn, & Co.—It will be seen by reference to their advertisement in another column, that this energetic and enterprising firm, have just received, in addition to their already large stock, a fine assortment of fashionable and seasonable Goods. Their stock is really attractive, and their business arrangements with a partner in the city of New York, give them special advantages in the purchase and sale of cheap Goods

Give them a call and examine for yourselves.

MURDER AND SWIFT RETRIBUTION.—We learn that one day last week, a negro man, one of the convicts working on the Railroad, while passing from one part of the work to another, guarded by a young man named Snider, killed the latter, under the following circumstances. They were crossing Hurricane Creek on a log, the negro before, when he suddenly turned, knocked the young man off the log, jumped upon and drowned him in the creek, before assistance could reach him. Another employe on the Railroad ran to the rescue pursued the negro some distance, when he resisted arrest, by attempting to fire his pistol, and was shot and instantly killed.

Circuit Court Abruptly Adjourned.

We mentioned in our last paper, that the Spring Term of our Circuit Court had been in session one week, Hon. B. T. Pope, presiding, with about the usual amount of business transacted.—On Saturday of that week, the Judge received an order from the Lieutenant, commanding the post at this Station, informing him that the Court would not be allowed to proceed further, unless existing military orders, relative to Juries, were strictly complied with, the juries which had been in service during the week being composed entirely of white men, though drawn strictly in accordance with the statutory requirements. On the reception of this note the Judge proceeded to adjourn the Court so far as any business requiring a jury was concerned, until the next Monday morning. Some further correspondence took place between the Judge and Lieutenant; and on Monday morning the Judge read in the Court house the last note received from the Lieutenant, disclaiming any desire to have the Court adjourned, provided the juries were summoned from qualified registered voters, without discrimination as to color. Upon receipt of this the Judge ordered the Sheriff to fill the vacancies in the jury by standers, who were registered voters, and qualified under the statute, without discrimination for or against, as to color; which being done, the Court had proceeded in business but a few minutes, when the Lieutenant entered, accompanied by two or three soldiers, obtaining the attention of the Judge, he said in substance, that in obedience to existing orders from Head Quarters of the 3rd Military District, he declared the Court adjourned, the Judge his prisoner, and ordered him to jail. The Circuit Clerk was also arrested and imprisoned, but for what reason we have not learned.

We presume the entire correspondence will be published soon, from which the true state of the case can be more fully understood.

Corroborated in Selma on the 2nd, 26 cents.

Woodward & Son are now receiving and opening a very full, complete and varied Stock of Spring Goods.

We have made a cursory examination of the stock within the last few days, and can say in all truth and candor, that the Spring Dress Goods are of the most beautiful styles we have ever seen brought to this place, which evinces both improvement in the manufacture and taste in the selection. These goods are going off very rapidly to ladies of taste, who are highly pleased with their styles and beauty, and we doubt not also with the uniformly moderate prices, which proves that we are not alone in our judgment.

The "Democrats of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, gained a most signal and satisfactory victory at the charter election, on the 13th, by electing Mr. Gee, F. Weaver, City Treasurer, by 416 majority—the largest majority ever polled in the city, and a gain of 221 over last spring, and 262 over Judge Sharwood's majority last fall.

We think it almost certain, from all the indications, that the Radical Congress will be successful in their impeachment of the President. It may take them several weeks yet however to get through with the trial. But we cannot see why they are so anxious to get rid of him. He has been very little if any hindrance or impediment in their way; and when turned loose will be able to do them more harm, than if confined to the White House. Besides, they will be apt to find old Ben Wade a more troublesome customer than his predecessor.

J. M. Carroll, is now receiving and opening a fine, extensive and varied stock of seasonable and fashionable Spring Goods—also, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Queens and Glassware, Stationery, Perfumes and Toilet articles, &c., all carefully selected and purchased by himself in the city of New York, on advantageous terms, and which he offers low for cash. Call and examine his really handsome stock, and he will please you both in quality and price.

Our readers will be furnished with more definite information and description in our advertising columns next week.

The expenses of the Mississippi carpet-bag convention foot up \$200, 000.

ADVERTISING SALES OF PROPERTY.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, in speaking of the importance and great advantage of advertising sales of property in newspapers, in addition to having hand-bills printed, very truthfully says:

"A newspaper is read by hundreds who never see the attractive bills which are posted in taverns and the store rooms. Every subscriber to a country paper reads all such advertisements carefully. He knows who is selling out and exactly what is offered for sale. The advertisements are topics of conversation when friends meet, and arrangements are made for attending sales. The result is a large crowd, spirited bidders, and a realization of ten, twenty or fifty times what it costs to advertise. No money is so sure to return a large profit as that spent on printers' ink. A single additional bidder on a single article will pay all its costs to advertise a sale of personal property in a newspaper. Is it not strange then that any one should fail to advertise? Let our friends think of the matter?"

Mr. Senator Sprague, daughter of Chief Justice Chase, had a brilliant reception on the evening of the 22d of February, and she astonished her visitors by earnestly advocating the cause of the President, and opposing Congress. She said unreservedly that she thought President Johnson was right in his entire controversy with Congress, and that she intended hereafter to act with the Democratic party in sustaining him. She alluded to the fact that husband and father had zealously supported the Republican party, but she said the time had now come to act to save the Constitution, and she should use all her influence for the Democrats.

ALABAMA.—Advices received here to-day from Alabama, state that the carpet-bag men in that State acting under advices from Washington, are doing everything in their power to bring about a serious collision between the whites and blacks, but that they will fail, although the most provoking incitement of all kinds are offered the citizens by Radicals and negroes. These advices state that peace and good order will be maintained at all hazards, and that the Radicals will fail in their scheme to create riot and bloodshed to scare party ex-s. —*Washington Cor. Baltimore Gazette*, 21st.

The North Carolina papers represent a great change as going on among the white men of that State who have been beguiled into the Union League. They are leaving it in disgust, and very few of them will vote for the bogus constitution.

KNOXVILLE INVADED

The Ku Klux Klan Organized at the Home of Brownlow.

From the Knoxville Press & Herald:

It is our painful duty to announce that the dreaded band of the Ku Klux Klan has made its appearance even within the sacred precincts of this holy shrine of loyalty. At that darkest hour which just precedes the dawn of day, on yesterday morning, a few faithful Africans, just rousing from their slumbers, beheld a ghostly band of mysterious horsemen, clad in cermement of white, mounted upon pale gray horses, shod with felt, and one bearing on high a spotless banner inscribed in characters of vivid flame with the appalling word "Revenge." Not a sound was heard as the ghostly band moved steadily through the street, no clinking of scabbard and jingling of spurs resounded upon the still morning air, no footfall fell upon the startled ears of the bewildered loyalists; but silently and calmly as though moving in air, that awe-inspiring band went on—on through the street, to the bluff at the river, and over it, marching then as steadily through the thin air to the further side, and then, just as the first red streaks of dawn were visible in the East, the whole squadron vanished suddenly, and white banner, with its fearful inscription, faded away from sight.

An aged African residing at Prestop was proceeding to the spring just before daylight yesterday morning, and at the same time that this band was marching through the streets of Knoxville, he turned to look at his cabin, when, to his dismay, he beheld in letters of fire upon its walls the following threatening words:

K. K.
BAKER'S TOWN, EASTERN DIVISION,
WINDY MONTH, CLOUDY DAY,
BLOODY HOUR,

Kuklux! the hour approaches—Shake up, dry bones, and meet on the Mysterious Circle of the Hollow Sphere, From East and West, From North and South we come. To measure justice on the traitor's door.

When darkness reigns, then is the time to strike! 1868!

By order of the GREAT GRAND CONVENTION.

Souyb.
Uruguay.

The poor African loyalist fell fainting to the earth, and remained in a swoon till the warm rays of the rising sun dispelled the darkness, and trembling he returned to his cabin.

In consequence of these strange manifestations, the loyal element in our midst was thrown into great excitement yesterday. It would seem that the members of the Klan had indeed burst the cermements of the grave and were now wandering through this soil consecrated by the sacred tread of our great apostle of loyalty, the sainted Brownlow.

Auxious consultations were held yesterday at the headquarters of loyalty. Something has to be done, and that quickly.

Prisoners Brought to Atlanta.

We find the following paragraph in the Macon *Journal & Messenger*:

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY TRAGEDY—ELLEN WHITE WAS ARRESTED AND TAKEN TO ATLANTA BY THE MILITARY.

—It will be remembered that about two months ago a negro committed a horrible and a nameless outrage upon the person of a young lady, a Miss Parker, of Jefferson county. Soon after the awful crime was committed, the whole neighborhood where she lived, both black and white, pursued and captured the negro.

He was tied to a stake and flogged piled around him, the people of his own color doing most of this work. The torch was applied and he was burned to death.

On Friday last a squad of soldiers was sent to Jefferson county, and the following persons, all white men, arrested:

Dr. Gorvin, Robt. A. Dield, George Robinson, R. A. Godwin, Thos. May, R. J. Pannel, G. W. Quinton, W. A. Yorks, Joseph Parker, (Uncle of the lad,) W. A. Tomkins, A. Goberts.

The prisoners arrived here on the Savannah train Saturday night, under military guard, and after supper were taken to Atlanta to be examined by the military authorities at Headquarters—Col. J. K. DeGraffenreid was employed by them, and he went up to this same train.

THE POOR AND THE LADIES.—The Pope recently gave a public audience to upward of two hundred ladies, among whom were a number of English Catholics. This fair throng came for the double purpose of evincing their adhesion to the brief of October 12, 1867, relating to ladies' toilets and of presenting the Holy Father with some valuable gifts, in testimony of their devotion to the Holy See. One of the ladies expressed these sentiments in a speech, to which the Pope replied by an allocution in Italian, reminding his hearers that St. Peter, after his miraculous delivery from prison by an angel, found an asylum in the midst of women. The Holy Father then dwelt severely on the license of the female toilet of the present day, referring to the fantastic head-dresses in use, the vestments borrowed from the Pagan Chinese, and the scandalously indecent r's. He exhorted his audience to oppose to this "propaganda of the devil" a counter display of Catholic attire, worthy of their character and sex.

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The North Carolina papers represent a great change as going on among the white men of that State who have been beguiled into the Union League.

They are leaving it in disgust, and very few of them will vote for the bogus constitution.

STILL THEY COME.

Yes and will continue to come.

We are receiving every few days, fresh supplies of

Spring & Summer Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
BROWN & BLEACHED DOMESTICS,
WHITE GOODS,
BOOTS
SHOES,
HARDWARE
X CUTLERY,

HATS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
TOILET SOAP & PERFUMERIES

Sugar and Cester,

And in short every article necessary for the wants of the family and others.

We have also a fine lot of these No. 1.

COTTON CARDS, at the same price.

The firm resides in New York, and with the money in hand to buy cheap we duly competition.

Come one and all, we will make it to your interest to purchase your goods of us.

Every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.

Store Wessel of the Public Square.

T. F. Wynn & Co.
Jacksonville, Ala. April 4th, 1868.

WOODS & CO.

and SON

Are now Receiving their

SPRING

GOODS,

To which they invite attention.

Their Stock is general, embracing as it does about all the different lines of Goods needed in this country.

All are invited to call.

April 4th, 1868.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 4th, 1868.—31.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Cahaba County.

Court of Probate for said County,

March 29th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Elihu McClellan, administrator of the Estate of Baker Dulany, deceased, and presents and files in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate and thereupon, it is ordered, that the 29th day of April, 1868, be set for making said settlement, and that notice be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, as a notice to all persons concerned, to appear at the court house on said 29th day of April, 1868, and contest said settlement and nominate a future executor or administrator of said estate, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 4th, 1868.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Cahaba County.

Court of Probate for said County,

March 30th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came John J. Wilson, Administrator of the Estate of John J. Alexander, deceased, and presents and files in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate and thereupon, it is ordered, that the 30th day of April, 1868, be set for making said settlement, and that notice be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, as a notice to all persons concerned, to appear at the court house on said 30th day of April, 1868, and contest said settlement and nominate a future executor of said Estate, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 4th, 1868.—31.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Cahaba County.

Court of Probate for said County,

March 31st, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Mary A. Stewart and L. A. Weaver, Administrators and Administrators of the Estate of A. N. Stewart, deceased, and present and file their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate and thereupon, it is ordered, that the 30th day of April, 1868, be set for making said settlement, and that notice be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, as a notice to all persons concerned, to appear at the court house on said 30th day of April, 1868, and contest said settlement and nominate a future administrator of said estate, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 4th, 1868.—31.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Cahaba County.

Court of Probate for said County,

March 31st, A. D. 1868.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM LONDON.

Progress of the Abyssinian Expedition.

London, March 28.—The Abyssinian army has commenced its march to the highlands. It is regarded as a difficult undertaking; some of the mountain passes are dangerous.

The sanitary report is favorable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 28.—Gen. Hancock takes command of the Department of the Atlantic.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

The President was asked whether he has established a new military district since August and under what name.

The report of the tax conference committee was rejected.

Nye said it would fill the penitentiaries with government officials. Howe said that would be an alarming state of things. Morrill, of Maine, didn't believe there was an honest distiller in the Union.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

After unimportant business the Alabama admission was resumed and discussed at great length. A motion to table was defeated—30 to 103. A motion to strike out the second clause was carried—74 to 33.

Stevens' amendment of universal suffrage was rejected without a division. Spaulding's substitute was adopted—77 to 54. It declares the Montgomery constitution the fundamental law of the provisional government; the officers to qualify and enter on the discharge of their duties May 1st. The governor may convene the legislature elected under the constitution; the legislature shall possess all powers conferred by said constitution; the legislature may submit the constitution to the qualified electors, with or without amendment; when a majority of the electors qualified under the act of March 29th, 1867, has adopted the constitution, and the legislature has ratified the 14th article, the said constitution may be presented to Congress for approval. The law to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States shall remain in force in Alabama, except as modified by this act, until Alabama is admitted to representation.

Adjourned.

FROM MADRID.

Madrid, March 28.—American newspapers, even those addressed to Minister Hale, are suppressed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General News on Impeachment.

Meade Writes a Long Letter to Grant.

Two Constitution on hand from Florida.

Washington, March 29.—Impeachment rumors are very ripe. It is generally reported on the streets that the President's counsel will move to dismiss the case, there being nothing impeachable in the charges or replication, and that Chase will sustain the motion, but big radical authority hoots at this.

It is confidently stated that Chase will take no extreme ground, though he may claim the power of deciding judicial points as attaching to his position, but that he will put the question to the Senate and submit to its decision.

Evarts has been in New York seeking legal authorities, there being no arranged library here and no time for loose search. He will arrive here in the morning, and the counsel, having been separated, will go into court without full consultation.

The President's counsel sees no cause why the trial should be prolonged more than two weeks. Butler's speech is prepared. He treats the matter in their witnesses."

Meade writes to Grant that under the law requiring half the registered voters to vote, the constitution in Alabama was not ratified. He cannot but look on the result of the election as an expression of the opinion that the majority of the registered voters do not want to be restored to the Union under the constitution submitted to them and in view of the recent Congress, allowing a majority of the votes cast to ratify, he would prefer seeing the convention re-assembled for the revision of the constitution and the revised constitution submitted to the people under the new law. He is of opinion that a revised constitution would be liberal in its terms and confined to requirements, and would in Alabama, as he has reason to expect it will in Georgia and Florida, meet the approval of a majority of the registered voters.

Two delegations from Florida, each with a constitution, are now before the reconstruction committee. One is largely represented by a Massachusetts and the other by a Wisconsin element.

The Wisconsin party has Meade's endorsement and forty-five signers, but the Massachusetts party claim that the delegates signed the Meade constitution because otherwise they could get no pay.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Imperial Revenue Frauds Detected. New Orleans, March 29.—Revenue

agents have discovered immense frauds here in tobacco and whisky. Several officials are involved. The parties implicated have fled. An attempt was made to destroy the bonded warehouse and the evidence of the fraud, but failed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPEACHMENT STILL DRAGS ALONG.

The Alabama Bill Sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Hancock Assumes Command of the New Division.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

March 20, 1868.

The New Jersey resolutions, with drawing assent to the 14th article were presented. Boutwell objected to their reception, as they were not respectful in charging the House with usurpation.

The hour of half past twelve arriving the House attended impeachment.

After its return, on motion the New Jersey resolutions were returned to the parties who presented them as disreputable and sacrilegious. Halsey, Hill, and Moore, of New Jersey voted in the affirmative. Haught and Litgroses abstained. Adjourned.

SENATE.

The bill regarding appeals from the court of claims was discussed and laid over.

The bill relieving Butler, of Tennessee of political disabilities meets earnest opposition. Laid over.

The Alabama bill as passed by the House, was read twice and referred to the judiciary committee.

Chase entered and opened the committee. The usual formalities followed.

Chase said, "The managers will now proceed in support of the articles of impeachment.

Butler spoke until four o'clock, concluding in a comparatively thin house, the seats provided for Representatives being almost empty and the galleries by no means crowded.

Wilson commenced the evidence. It was entirely documentary, and in the middle of the President's reasons for removal he was interrupted by a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

The tax committee reported the whisky clause modified. Frauds are punishable with fine and imprisonment. The penalty covers distillers, dealers & revenue officers, and the imprisonment is mandatory. Suits shall not be dismissed or compromised without the consent of the Secretary and the Attorney General. Lumber and flour are exempted from the wholesale tax; otherwise no changes. The report was adopted.

Adjourned.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The final vote on the Alabama bill, after adoption of the substitute by 77 to 54, was 102 to 29, a strict party vote, except Williams, of Pennsylvania.

The order releasing Hancock from the command of the Fifth Military District and assigning him to the command of the Division of the Atlantic, was promulgated to-day. Hancock is here. He will assume command to-morrow, with headquarters here. His order assuming command will be issued to-morrow.

Revenue to-day, \$983,000.

During the session of the New England Methodist Conference. The committee on the state of the country reported resolutions endorsing impeachment, and eulogizing Grant and Stanton. They were unanimously adopted, and copies ordered sent to the President of the Senate, speaker of the House, Stanton, Grant and Chief Justice.

A petition signed by 3,000 citizens of Louisiana was presented to Grant. He will refer it to Gen. Buchanan.

FROM JACKSON; MIST.

The Convention Went Adjourn for Fear it will Affect the Impeachment.

Jackson, March 30.—In the convention to-day one section of the judiciary report was adopted.

A motion to take a recess for three weeks was lost.

The policy is not to adjourn until the impeachment trial closes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

Judge Black, in the Supreme Court yesterday, decided to argue the effect of the recent McCord decision. During the colloquy Judge Grier said he had called upon to vindicate himself from whatever of obloquy or censure may attach to any one in this matter; that he thought the failure to decide the McCord case will be considered a design on the part of the Court to wait for legislation to release it from the performance of an unpleasant duty.

Grier closed with: "Pudit hoc opprobio, et non potuisse repellere—I am ashamed that such opprobrium be cast upon the Court and that the Constitution be refuted."

The Supreme Court has postponed the argument in the McCord case until its next term.

The Senate is going through the routine of business.

Gen. Hancock issued an order to day, taking command of the division of the Atlantic, with his headquarters in Washington. The division embraces the Departments of the East, of Washington, and of the Lakes.

The McCord argument was postponed on Motion of Carpenter, who was not prepared.

The managers made tremendous efforts to-day, saying if the point was decided against them they would feel compelled to retire and consult the House. When the decision was announced Butler said the managers decided to retire for consultation.

Little evidence was taken to day. The President's friends seem in excellent spirits.

FROM MACON, GA.

A Politician Killed by Unknown Parties.

Macon, March 31.—George Ashburn, a prominent actor in radical politics, was killed in Columbus last night by unknown parties.

Gen. Meade's Letter to Gen. Grant.

Gen. Meade informs Grant that he considers the recent election as affording evidence that the people of Alabama do not desire the proposed Constitution.—Gen. Meade tells the truth; and, therefore, the self constituted committee of carpet baggers and scalawags, who swore to the contrary at Washington, did not tell the truth. The Radicals instead of waiting for Meade's report, swallowed the oath of Keeler, Hardy & Co., and have been compelled to take back everything they said. Meade proposes that the Menagerie be called together, that they revise the proposed Constitution, and that it be resubmitted to the people. Why not call a new Convention? We are tired of the old Menagerie—we want a new one. Without Root's hyena flaps his ears most dolorfully ever since he swore about the waters of Big Swamp; the Iowa country grimed his last grin from a recumbent position; indeed, all of the old animals are played out. We want a new set to laugh at! Notwithstanding Gen. Meade's advice, there is good reason to believe that we will have a new set.—Instead of the old Convention meeting again, it is proposed by Congress to let Stroobach's and Hardy's Legislature meet at the Capitol and revise the Menagerie Constitution. It is little difficult to understand if the Menagerie Constitution is not a Constitution, how the Hardy-Stroobach Legislature can be a Legislature, and it is also difficult to understand how Stroobach, Hardy, Brownberg & Co., representing nothing under the sun, can meet together and act both as a Constitutional Convention and as a Legislature; but we suppose it is none of our business to solve the difficulty.

At any rate it is gratifying to know that the old assets have ceased to bray and that a new set will relieve us from monotony. For grandfather Peck we will have Appledore; Hardy, Brownberg and Stroobach, for Bingham, Heifer and Grifkin. At the same time it is sad to know that the eon will show fight in the new Menagerie just as he did in the old.—Montgomery Mail.

The tax committee reported the whisky clause modified. Frauds are punishable with fine and imprisonment.

The penalty covers distillers, dealers & revenue officers, and the imprisonment is mandatory. Suits shall not be dismissed or compromised without the consent of the Secretary and the Attorney General. Lumber and flour are exempted from the wholesale tax; otherwise no changes. The report was adopted.

Adjourned.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

CONSULTING IN PART OF Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, Bacon, Lard and Salt, Rice, Flour and Meal,

Cheese, Crackers and Spices, Mackerel, Oysters and Sardines, Fruits and Confectionaries,

With every other article usually needed or called for in a well selected Family Grocery.

We will EXCHANGE Groceries, &c. for every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Terms CASH, where exchange is not made.

Our establishment being a convenient desideratum, long needed and desired by the citizens of the Town and vicinity, we expect and solicit a liberal and generous patronage, which will mutually benefit both buyer and seller in proportion to extent.

Call in and examine our stock—and buy your SUPPLIES.

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.—3m.

ISBELL & SON,

BANKERS,
Talladega, Ala.

ARE now Discounting Bills on Selma, Mobile, New Orleans and New York.

They buy GOLD, SILVER, Old Bank Notes, Compound Interest and Seven Thirty Notes.

They receive Gold, Silver and Currency on Deposit—guaranteeing safety, and pay back same in sums to suit parties, free of any charge.

Feb. 8, 1868.—ly.

Prompt attention given to collections.

T. FRED WYNN,
Jacksonville.

CHAS. G. WYNN,
New York.

"Keep it Before the People,"

THAT NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

MAY BE HAD AT THE NEW STORE OF

L. P. WYNN & CO.

One door north of the Hotel. Our stock is entirely new, consisting in part of

EVERY Goods.

Clothing.

Drugs, Caps, Hats, Shoes,

Hardware, Crockery,

Groceries, &c.

And in fact every thing usually found in a well selected Stock, all of which have been purchased exclusively for Cash, by one of our firm who resides in New York, and possessing the advantage of being always in market, ready to take advantage of every decline in prices; we feel confident, with such facilities we can keep our Stock constantly replenished at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES. Being determined to spare neither capital or pains to supply our friends and the public generally with CHEAP GOODS, we solicit a liberal share of patronage.

Our Terms are *Effectuately Cash.*

T. F. WYNN & CO.

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.—3m.

EATERY GROCERY,

COUNTRY GROCERY

AND PROVISION STORE.

HORN & TURNLEY,

INFORM the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they have just opened on the east side of the public square, a large, varied and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

CONSULTING IN PART OF

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses,

Bacon, Lard and Salt,

Rice, Flour and Meal,

Cheese, Crackers and Spices,

Mackerel, Oysters and Sardines,

Fruits and Confectionaries,

With every other article usually needed or called for in a well selected Family Grocery.

We intend to keep our assortment at all times full and complete, and hope by ready and extensive sales to be enabled to sell low.

We will EXCHANGE Groceries, &c. for every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

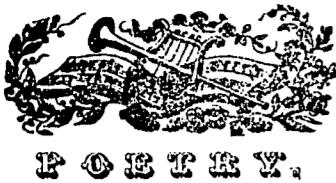
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Call in and examine our stock—and buy your SUPPLIES.

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.—6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.



P. O. E. T. R. Y.

Marion May.

BY HOWARD PAUL.

O, Marion May! don't you love to look backward,
And think of youth's dearly loved frolics
some days?
Our hearts were then fresh as the dew on the
roses;
Our footsteps as light as the music of fays.
O! don't you remember where often we ram-
bled,
And watched the mill-wheel willy-nilly dash-
ing around,
And how the pure stream brightly flashed in
the sunlight,
And flung the cold drops on the blossoming
ground?

And, Marion May, you can ne'er have for-
gotten
The lessons we learned at the old willow
tree,
With sweet Summer sounds all around to al-
lure us;
The thrush, and the hum of the musical
bee;
The hundreds of games at the swing of the
hillock,
The sports every morn'neath the wide-spread-
ing vine,
The quarrel I had with you once in the wild-
wood,
For liking my brother's eyes better than
mine.

Dear Marion May, we have known the heart's
sorrow,
Since those happy days have flown rapidly
past;
We've tossed on an ocean of tumult and trou-
ble,
And found the next morrow as dark as the
last.
Yet bright are the hopes that from sorrow
we've garnered,
And rich are the joys that our memories
store;
Our hearts are still glowing with life's sweet-
est pleasures,
Though childhood's fond days, like its flow-
ers, are no more.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

There is many a rest in the road of life,
If we only would stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would make it!
To the sunny soul, that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er failed,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the wintry storm prevaleth.

Better to hope though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eye still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted;
There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer's to Heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filigree,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the delicate minute threads
Of our curious lives unsear,
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

Mrs. M. A. Kidder.

HEREAFTER.

It may be that, in the realms of bliss,
We shall be once more united;
That for the sorrow and doubt of this,
The face of the future is lighted.
It may be that; where the angels are,
And their hymns of joy are chanted,
We shall each be crowned with a glorious star,
And the prayer of our souls be granted.

I think sometimes, as we kneel at night,
With the holy bush around us,
That the darkness and gloom are growing
bright,
And the chain is snapped that bound us,
There are miles of river, and lake, and plain,
Stretched far and wide between us,
But all the torture and all the pain
Of this parting will not demean us.

For by and by, when each soul is freed
From this cumbersome earthly prison,
The thirst will be quenched, and every need
Will be fed in a field Elysian;
And the gloom which low o'er our pathway
lies.

Will be turned to a mist of glory,
And up in the beautiful dark blue skies
"Tw'll be as an old, old story.

So let us work with brave, strong heart,
And banish all repining,
Tho' fate has thrown us so far apart,
My soul is your life-divining,
There's another life than the one now ours,
Wher' waits for the grand endeavor;
Upheld through this by the unseen powers,
There, there we shall love forever.

FINANCIAL ASPECT OF IMPEACHMENT.—The action of Congress in raising the spectre of impeachment threatens us with a protracted neglect of all the great vital interests of the nation, already suffering under their postponement to political issues and to partisan debates. All men are weary of this. The commerce, the industry of the entire people languish. Our financial prospects are gloomy, and need immediate attention. Our fiscal system is unsatisfactory, and needs immediate attention. Our foreign policy is undetermined, and needs immediate attention. But all this legitimate business of the representatives of the people, sacrificed already for months upon months to less worthy objects of Congressional attention, is now to be virtually thrown up altogether, and the halls of Congress converted into a grand arena of political sensations. Such a state of things, such a prospect carry on their face the condemnation, both loud and deep, of the acts which are thus afflicting the American people.

[N. Y. Financial Chronicle.]

The Papal troops are to be armed with the American Remington rifle.

From the Vicksburg's Herald, March 1.
The "What is it?" Outdone.

About twenty-five miles from this city is a small stream known as Bear Creek, which empties into the Big Black river. For some time past, strange stories have been told by the negroes of an extraordinary animal seen near this creek. These stories were laughed at and derided by the citizens, no one believing in any such statements. This extraordinary creature had often suddenly presented himself among the negroes in the early twilight, causing great consternation among them. He is described by the negroes as being about eight feet high, each eye, in their language, "as large as a hen's egg," with no nose and no upper lip; his two eye teeth as large as a man's thumb, extending down over his chin about eight inches; his right foot points directly to the front and the left to the rear, and the measurement of the track is just twenty-three inches in length; his finger nails are about six inches long; the hair on his head—which is stiff and wiry—sweeps the ground as he walks, and is parted in the rear and brought down in front on each side of his singularly formed chest, which is not round or flat, but is angular like that of a fowl. The hair on the body of this singular being is very stiff, and grows to the rear, parting at the angle of the breastbone, growing back, and uniting with a long stiff growth on his spine, which extends back about one foot, like the spinal fin of a fish, or the bristles on the back of a boar—the hair on his arms is parted and grows in the same way, making a long, thick brush on the back of his arms, extending from the shoulders to the point of his middle finger. The same peculiarity is observable on his legs.

No white person has ever seen him until recently, when he was discovered by a hunting party. Several gentlemen—acquaintances of ours—met on last Thursday week with a view of bearing in this swamp. They were accompanied by about fifteen well-trained bear dogs. They prepared for the hunt early in the morning, and when about commencing, their attention was attracted to an unusually large human track in the soft soil; upon examination it was discovered that the track was constantly being reversed. In an instant the stories of the negroes occurred to the party, and at once it was determined to pursue the creature which had made this track. The dogs were instantly called and encouraged to follow the track, which they did promptly. The gentlemen, mounted upon good horses, found but little difficulty in keeping well up with the hounds.—In few minutes an object was presented to their view which sent a chill to the heart of every member of the party. They had unearthed the nondescript. A being—apparently human—suddenly arose from his lair—turned and for a moment stood in silent inspection of his pursuers, and then instantly, with a yell truly terrific, wheeled and with the speed of the fastest horse, rushed away before the dogs.

This wild and exciting chase was continued for a distance of nearly ten miles, when at last the terrible monster, foaming with rage, was brought to bay upon the bank of the big Black, and turning with a fury unparalleled, it seized the foremost dog with both hands, and by the exercise of superhuman muscular strength, buried its long talons in the body of the bowing brute and literally tore the dog asunder.—Dropping this, it instantly seized the next, and sent its two immense tusks through the skull of the doomed dog. One of the hunters becoming alarmed for the safety of the party, drew his revolver and fired twice at the monster, but evidently without effect other than to frighten it by the report, when turning with a hideous yell, it plunged into the river, diving and remaining under water fully five minutes, when it would suddenly spring high into the air, screaming with the voice of a regiment of soldiers. It finally swam to the opposite side and disappeared in the neighboring forest, since which time it has only been seen twice by white persons. Several attempts have been made to capture it, but up to the present time without success.

What this strange creature is, no one can conjecture. The gentlemen with whom we have conversed represent it as a black man about six feet high, but in other respects resembling to a great degree the description given by the negroes.

It has broken the negroes from attending Loyal Leagues at night, in that section of country.

Sleepless vigilance is the price of office. Mr. Stanton (irreverently dubbed by Frank Leslie, the "Great Barnacle") has not had a mouthful of fresh air since the 21st ult. Certainly there never was such patriotism before! If he were to leave the War Office one moment the door might be closed behind him, Gen. Thomas might be installed as Secretary of War, he might lose permanently his place and its emoluments, and—the d—l might be played generally. Poor Stanton? Il-lustrious Barnacle!—Exchange.

THE BANKRUPT LAW TO BE EXTENDED.—A member of Congress, in a letter to a gentleman in Macon, writes: "The Committee of Revised Statutes, of which I am a member, have agreed upon an extension of the Bankrupt Law for a year from June next, which will no doubt be adopted by the two houses."

A SPLENDID LOT OF Spring & Summer GOODS,

Just Received, and
for sale very cheap
for cash, by

T. F. WYNN & CO.

(Call and see them immediately.
March 7th, 1868.)

ROBT. A. PETTIBONE,

(Successor to N. D. JOHNSON & Co.)

R E C E I V I N G
AND
Forwarding Merchant,

SELMA, ALABAMA.

Ware House and Wharf at the terminus of the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description consigned to this House will be forwarded promptly and as low as through any house in Selma.

Feb. 16, 1868.—if.

PAINTS for FARMERS & others.

The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the BEST, CHEAPEST and most DURABLE Paint in use; two coats will put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be cleaned to green, lead, stone, dead, olive green, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriages & Car-makars, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Tin-plate Roof, (being Fire and Water-proof) Floor Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer having used 500 lbs. the past year,) and a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, and adhesiveness. Price \$6 per lb., 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint.

Address D. DANIEL BIDWELL, Jr.

Nov. 16. 6m. 254 Pearl st. New York.

BOWEN & HOOPER,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Western Produce.

Corner Water and Washington Streets, directly opposite the "Tramp House."

Are now opening a full and complete assortment of Groceries and Western Produce, which they offer in Packages or at Retail at the lowest market rates.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other Produc for storage, sale or shipment, respectively solicited, and faithfully and promptly attended to.

Thankful for former favors, they will be happy to again meet their old friends, and ask a fair share of patronage from the public generally.

BOWEN & HOOPER.

August 24, 1868.—ly.

THE OLD JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,

BY J. D. TURNLEY.

I respectfully announce to the travelling public, and citizens of this Town and County generally, that I am still keeping this House, I shall endeavor to have my table furnished with everything this and the city markets afford. Having purchased my supplies for the year very low, I feel confident I can board *as cheap as the cheapest*. Being determined to spare neither capital nor pains to give satisfaction, I solicit a liberal share of patronage.

There is a good Library Stable connected with this House, plentifully furnished to take care of horses; and supplied with various conveyances for travellers of the usual routes.

J. D. HAMMOND.

Jacksonville, June 11, 1868.

ECONOMY & HOME INDUSTRY.

SAVE YOUR RAGS!

THE CHICKASABOGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE now prepared to purchase GOOD CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS in any quantity, and to pay for them the Highest Market Price in Cash.

They have established a Depot at No. 51 North Water street for the receipt and storage of Bags and Paper stock of all sorts, under the immediate charge of Capt. Thomas Bass, who is authorized to pay a liberal price for all stock required for the Company's Mills, and bring him in suitable condition.

Rags may be either white, colored or mixed, but they must be free of woolens, clean and well handled.

Dealers in paper stock in the city and interior will find it to their advantage to communicate with us before disposing of their stock elsewhere.

Newspapers will advance their own interests by lending their influence to secure the saving and collection of all the rags to be found in their respective localities. We will credit them in exchange for paper at liberal rates for all the mercantile rags they may send us.

Rags sent by the rivers and Great Northern Railroad, should be addressed to the Company's Depot, No. 51, North Water st., or to the undersigned, in person or by letter, at the Office of the Advertiser and Register.

W. G. CLARE, President.

All newpapers publishing this advertisement one month and calling attention to it will receive credit for the same at their regular rates, payable in paper as soon as the Mills get into full operation.

Feb. 1.

Just Received!

AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,

Sugar and Coffee,

Domestics & Osnabergs,

FACTORY THREAD.

BACON & LARD.

Also a fine lot of Fresh

GARDEN SEED.

STEVENS & PINSON.

Feb. 22, 1868.

THE BANKRUPT LAW TO BE EXTENDED.

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FILE

JACKSONVILLE

REPUBLICAN

VOL. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., APRIL 11, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 1618.

Jacksonville Republican.

ENTERED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY

SATURDAY MORNING, BY

J. F. GRANT.

LAW CARDS.

J. C. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL.
ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair; Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1868.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties; and give prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to his care.

Particular attention given to the collection of debts. Oct. 10, 1867.—by

J. S. TURNLEY. G. I. TURNLEY.

M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,
Attorneys at Law
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne, Cherokee, Boone, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Divisions of Alabama.

JOE H. FRANCIS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

Gadsden, Alabama.

WILL practice in Barine and adjoining Counties. Special attention given to the filing petitions in Bankruptcy. Will prosecute claims against the Government for Bounty, Back pay, &c.

Office—Probate Office Building, 188.

JOHN W. INZER LEROY F. BOX.

INZER & BOX,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given.

JOHN FORSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb; and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 22d, 1865.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAS returned and re-opened his office at No. 3, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. He will practice in Calhoun, the adjoining Counties, the District Court of the United States at Huntsville and the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Any business confided to his care will be promptly and vigilantly attended to.

Feb. 9, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

X. J. TURNLEY. GEORGE ISBELL TURNLEY.

TURNLEY & SON,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

HAVE all necessary Blanks, and are ready to file applications for all who desire relief under the Bankrupt Act of 1867.

They will attend the Bankrupt Courts held by the Register, at Gadsden, Lebanon and Centre—and may be consulted at their office in Jacksonville, where one of them may always be found.

Nov. 9, 1867.

NEW HOTEL

IN JACKSONVILLE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a HOTEL in the large and commodious Brick Building on the north-east corner of the public square, for which was built and fitted up expressly for that purpose. His table will be furnished with the best that the market affords, and no expense or effort spared for the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

Permanent boarders will be taken at fifteen dollars per month; and transient customers at corresponding reasonable rates.

S. D. McCLELEN.

Jan. 4, 1868.

J. C. Francis, Jr.

ALABAMA.

Baskerville, Sherman & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,

AND

Commission Merchants,

260 Canal Street,

New York.

To the Selected.

J. M. Elliott & Co.,

WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

Rome, Ga.

Also Agents for the Steamboat Line on the Coosa River. J. M. Elliott & Co.

March 21, '68.

Coosa River Steamboat Mail Line.

FREIGHTS REDUCED!

Via Charleston, S. C., & Rome, Ga.

For Spring of 1868

PER STEAMERS

Etowahl Undine.

Great Through Freight Line.

FROM

& BAILYWOOD TO GREENSPORT, ALA.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSPORT.

From New York. From Baltimore.

1st Class, \$2.50. \$2.10

2d Class, 2.18. 1.88

3d Class, 1.50. 1.65

4th Class, 1.61. 1.40

5th Class, 1.34. 1.34

Directions to Shippers of Goods.

Mark via Charle-ton, care of J. M. Elliott & Co., Agents, Rome, Ga.

All Through Freight can be paid to JOHN C. ALLEN & CO. on delivery of Goods at Greensport.

N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.; leave Greensport every Wednesday at 7 A. M.; leave Gadsden every Sunday at 7 A. M. Arrive at Rome every Thursday and Monday.

The Institution is located at the village of Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., immediately on the Selma and Dalton R. R.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical, requiring of each pupil a clear understanding of the fundamental principles of each study before advancing to higher classes.

The results obtained for the physical and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are most gratifying, and will be readily endorsed.

Every effort will be made to instill into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart; and it is hoped that none will apply for admission to this institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

The buildings and grounds are so arranged that males and females will not necessarily be together, only during the hours of recitation.

Such additional Teachers will be employed as the necessities of the Institution may demand.

EXPESES PER SESSION OF 26 WEEKS.

Tuition, \$29.00

Music-Vocal, 2.00

" on Piano (with use of Instrument), 30.00

Incidental, 2.00

Instruction in vocal music will be given daily to the entire school by Prof. Hodges.

Candidates for the Christian Ministry of all denominations will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the term.

Payments will be required strictly in advance.

Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$10 to \$12.50 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, or

Prof. JOHN L. DOBSON,

Oxford, Ala. Dec 18th, 1867.

News Agency.

OMBERG & CO., having established a branch of their business in Jacksonville at the Millinery Store of Mrs. M. E. Bowland, are prepared to furnish, at the cheapest rates, a great variety of the Latest and most popular Magazines, Periodicals and Newspapers; also Music, School and Miscellaneous Books, & an assortment of Stationery.

Call and examine our stock, and make purchases to suit your fancy. Feb 15.

FEMALE DELIGHT.

English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters

Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints

It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young

For Painful Menstruation
For Suppressed Menstruation
For Profuse Menstruation
For Leucorrhœa or Whites
For Falling of the Womb

It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife

As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator

Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty

Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians

For CHILLS AND FEVER

Wm. J. BORDEN, Principal, and Professor of Mathematics, and Mental and Moral Science.

JOHN L. DOBSON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Miss BETTIE C. PENDLETON, Principal Instructor in Female Department.

F. M. HODGES, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

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Every effort will be made to instill into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart.

It is hoped that the students will be attracted to a particular locality on his farm from the fact that the cattle were in the habit of resorting to the place and making there by what was known as a "lick."

The attention of Mr. Staples being thus called to the subject, he resolved to investigate the matter.

Accordingly he proceeded to excavate upon the premises.

After digging down about seven feet, he struck a solid limestone rock.

He found a well about eight inches in diameter; from this well he procured salt water of a quality sufficient to enable him to obtain salt by the boiling of a few gallons, and this, too, without any means of separating the fresh from the salt water.

The most remarkable feature of this discovery consists in the following:

After the discovery of the well, Mr. Staples prosecuted his investigations and found, to his surprise, a line of salt kettles, or rather the remains of salt kettles.

The kettles were of stone ware, made of the same material as that used by the Indians, for their home ware, such as plates, dishes, &c.

The kettles were broken, but the curvature indicated that they were about three feet in diameter, and were about forty in number.

A most striking fact connected with this discovery is that these kettles were found at a depth of seventy feet below the surface of the ground.

Growing above them were trees—poplar and oak—which were evidently two centuries old.

Will some of the antiquarians explain this?

Who bored that salt well?

Who made those kettles?

Who found that furnace?

Who were our Aborigines?

[Knoxville Press and Herald, March 24.]

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

With Constitutional Monarch

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, APRIL 11th, 1868

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square often lines or less, 1 50
First insertion, 1 50
Each subsequent insertion, 75
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Annuation of Candidates, \$3 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

NOTICE.

The "Calhoun County Teachers Institute," will meet at Davis Town, eight miles south east of White Plains, on Saturday the 11th of April.

New Officers are to be chosen at this meeting; therefore a full attendance is desirable.

Teachers and friends of education in this and adjoining counties are cordially invited to attend and participate in the exercises.

J. A. FLEMING, Sec'y.

If you want a SULKY CULTIVATOR or BRINLY PLOW, the Agent, CAPT. W. R. HANNA, would be pleased to furnish you.

For Sale.

ONE of Horace Waters' celebrated, fine-toned, Rosewood pianos, very little injured from use. It is offered upon terms much lower than cost and carriage.

For further information enquire at this office.

April 11, 1868.

Our readers will have to forego the amusement of reading the Ku Klux orders and proceedings, as for a while past facetiously reported in the newspapers. Gen. Meade has issued an Order, No. 51, under date of 4th inst., forbidding the publication of all such articles, under pain of arrest and trial by military commission, and punishment by fine, imprisonment, and stoppage of such papers. All civil and military officers charged with the execution of the order, and the duty of arresting and bringing offenders to trial. All publishers of papers and public writers and speakers are also enjoined to refrain from inflammatory appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, under like penalties.

As to the Ku Klux, of the existence of which we have always had serious doubts, this order, it seems to us, could have no other effect than to make them more cautious and circumspect in their movements, and lessen the chances of their detection. Of one thing we are sure, if there be such an order, it would seek a more private mode of disseminating it; designs and directions, than the myths that have been floating in the newspapers; and we always had fears even while indulging in the amusement of their publication, that it would be the means of making political capital for the radicals of the North. We are therefore rather pleased than otherwise at the suppression of these publications.

Gen. Meade, in the first paragraph of his order, assures "all the good people of this District" that he will use all the powers he possesses to protect them in the peaceful enjoyment of their homes and property, and in the exercise of their personal rights and political privileges."

If Gen. Meade will carry this order out in good faith and with impartiality, none will have cause to complain; especially that part in relation to secret political organizations, we hope will be made to take hold of Leaguers, as well as Ku Klux. If this is done, we shall confidently hope for peace, order and quietude in society. And in this work, we assure him he will find no more sincere, honest, earnest and efficient aid, than from the "so-called" rebels.

The WEATHER.—On Monday evening last we had rain, which continued through most of the night. Tuesday was cloudy and cold with wind from the north, clearing up and becoming calm about dark. On the morning of Wednesday the 8th, there was a very large white frost, which killed tender garden vegetables, and rendered many persons fearful of injury to the fruit and wheat crops; but from all we have since learned, these have not been injured.

The danger to the fruit crop being now pretty well over, we would advise our friends to prepare in good time for drying. This might be made a considerable source of revenue, and make up in a great measure for either a short crop or low price of cotton. Dried fruit always finds ready sale at good prices in the cities.

A letter from a friend in Monroe County East Tennessee, of late date, says the prospect is fine in that region

for a large wheat crop—in fact that wheat never looked better in March.

The prospect is also very good in this section for a good wheat crop, of which there has been an unusually large quantity sown.

CORRECTION.—We have been informed by several of the Attorneys in attendance on our late Circuit Court, that we made a mistake in our statement of the manner in which the juries summoned and in service the first week had been drawn and selected. We said, they were "composed entirely of white men, though drawn strictly in accordance with the statutory requirements." We should have said, they were drawn strictly in accordance with military orders, and possessing the statutory requirements.

We publish this week the entire correspondence between the Lieut. commanding this post at the time, and Judge Pope, from which, all who feel an interest can learn more perfectly the true state of the case.

The Selma Times and Messenger makes the following comment on Gen. Meade's order to the press and civil officers, relative to secret political organizations.

The above warning came directed especially to the "Proprietors of the TIMES AND MESSENGER." Others are interested directly and indirectly, and we make it public. Indeed, we suppose we are expected to give it publicity, as we have given publicity to other orders, without fee or reward of any kind whatever.

Since the termination of the war, five white men have been foully assassinated within a few miles of this city.

The assassins have not yet been arrested. The victims were all honest men. Their neighbors all bear testimony to their good conduct in all the relations of life. Their fate led to no military inquiry, elicited no general orders, provoked no censorship of the press.

The assassination of "Hon. G. W. Ashburn," in another State, has reminded the District Commander that under the Reconstruction Act it is his duty to give protection to person and property, and moved him to the publication of this order.

If he has the power to give security to life, it is to be regretted that it was not long since exercised. Ashburn might have been spared to sow discord and stir up sedition in the community in which he lived, and Love and Harrison and Williams might have been spared as examples of industry and application and integrity for those among whom they moved.

Ashburn was a man of bad character and infamous associations. An ex-slavedriver, ex-preacher, low denegade, he met his death in a negro den of prostitution, where he had lived—it was worse than a crime a blunder—if perpetrated by men who condemned his political conduct. The white authorities of Columbus have offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderers;—we hope Gen. Meade will use every means at his command in aid of the authorities. The criminal should be arrested if possible, and, if arrested, tried and punished.

But Gen. Meade finds some connection between the assassination of Ashburn, the conduct of the press, and a mysterious secret organization said "to be rapidly spreading through the South," and thereupon puts his foot down upon both the press and the organization.

Of secret political societies we have heretofore freely expressed our opinion. They are dangerous to liberty, inimical to the peace of society, a constant menace to all who do not belong to them. Never member of such a society, we have always condemned such organization under whatever name they have appeared. We are really rejoiced that Gen. Meade has at last become a convert to our teachings. We sincerely hope that now he has turned his attention to an evil that has so long afflicted this unhappy section he will withdraw his hand while a single "Loyal League" remains to array race against race and engender collisions and lead to violence and bloodshed. We know of the existence of no other secret political society than this in the South; it is this society more than any other one thing that has literally "inaugurated hell" in these States; it is through the machinery of this society that such men as Ashburn have stirred up strife in quiet and law-abiding communities; it was this society that drove thousands of unwilling voters to the polls at the late election in Alabama; it was under my knowledge of the society that a banner was borne in public procession through the streets of Macon, only the other day, denouncing death to every man who should refuse or fail to vote for the radical ticket. This is the only secret political society of which we have any knowledge in the South. We believe it is the only one in the South.—Crush it Gen. Meade!

In so far, then, as Gen. Meade proposes to give protection to person and property, and in so far as his order is calculated to prevent lawlessness and violence and thereby to preserve the peace of the community, we bespeak the co-operation of every civil officer and all good citizens of Alabama.

But we protest that he puts the press of the South under a suspicion not warranted by the facts, and subjects it to

an espionage that may be abused to such an extent as to prohibit everything like free discussion. Any newspaper publishing an article "tending to produce intimidation, riot, or bloodshed," may be at once suppressed, and its editors and proprietors arrested and imprisoned; and of the "tendency" of newspaper articles, any sub-lieutenant or non-commissioned officer on duty is made the judge. How is the most discreet editor to know what he can publish with impunity? If we publish a paragraph stating that Coon has not paid his negro employees for their labor last year, or that John Hardy and Griffin and others swore falsely in their affidavits before the Reconstruction Committee, or that Rev. Hill robbed a fellow minister's family of money contributed for their support, or that Reynolds gave a negro two or three tickets to put in the ballot box, or that Kester robbed his laundry, or that this radical is a defaulter or that one a thief, albeit it may be as true as the Gospel, may not a sub-officer, even temporarily on duty here assume that its "tendency" is to excite public feeling against the guilty person as to endanger his safety, and therefore close our office and consign us to prison? We feel assured Gen. Meade intends his order to have no such scope as this. In an official communication, he has frankly said that he does not believe the statements made under oath by some of the "most respectable" of the radical leaders in Alabama; and it is impossible that he is disposed to use the army under his command to protect these bad men and their associates against the just censures of the press; and thus being impossible, we conclude that so far as the newspapers are concerned, the only means that they must not strike terror to guilty consciences by the publication of the mysterious proclamations of the Ku Klux Klan, for, while this name is not once mentioned, it is evident that it is against this ghostly order that all this thunder is fulminated.

Therefore, protesting against the charges made against the press, protesting against the power given subordinates over the press, the Times and Messenger will aid Gen. Meade in preserving the peace, and back him to the last in his war on secret political societies.

[From the Galveston Times.]

A Judge in Jail.

On Monday last 31st ult., Hon. B. T. Pope, Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit by military appointment, presiding at the time over the Circuit Court for Calhoun county, at Jacksonville, was arrested and incarcerated in the county jail for the alleged violation of General Order 53, Hd. Qrs. Third Military Dist.

It is proper to state that the Jury in question was drawn by the permission and consent of Capt. Hedgesberg, then in command of the Post, who construed Gen. Order 53 as did Judge Pope. He shortly after was ordered on other duty, and the command devolved on Lt. Johnson, 15th U. S. Inf'ty. The Court progressed quietly and without interruption until Saturday the 20th ult., when the following letter was received from Lt. J. The correspondence explains itself.—We were present and reported the letters as they were read to the Bar by Judge Pope from the Bench.

U. S. Military Station,
Jacksonville, Ala.,
March 28th, 1868.

Hon. B. T. Pope,
Judge of the Circuit Court,
Calhoun County Ala.

Sir:

I am informed that the Jury sitting upon the Circuit Court, now in session for Calhoun County is composed entirely of white men.

In compliance with orders and instructions from Headquarters Third Mil. Dist. I am compelled to notify you that the present jury will not be allowed to serve longer. Some citizens of color must be members of the jury for said Court before it can proceed further with the business before it.

Chas. J. Johnson,
1st Lt. U. S. Inf'y.
Comdg Post.

Reply.

The State of Ala., Calhoun county
Circuit Court, Spring Term 1868.
In open Court, March 28, 1868.
Lt. Chas. J. Johnson,
1st Lt. U. S. Inf'y, Comdg Post.
Jacksonville, Ala.

Sir:

Your order of this date, notifying me officially that you are "informed that the jury sitting upon the Circuit Court now in session for Calhoun county, is composed entirely of white men."

"In compliance with orders and instructions from Headquarters Third Military District, you are compelled to notify me that the present jury will not be allowed to serve longer. Some citizens of color must be members of the jury for said Court before it can proceed further with the business before it," has just been handed me.

Protesting that this order is not authorized by any General Orders from Headquarters, Third Military District, known to me; but, yielding to the imperious terms of the order, I have discharged the jury in attendance on the Court, although they have been summoned and impaneled, as I am advised and believe, in strict pursuance of Gen. Orders No. 53, Headqrs Third Military District, and after full conference with the approbation of Capt. Hedgesberg, Comdg this Post. As I have no known authority to "discriminate" in favor of "colored persons" and have them specially summoned and impaneled, I can-

not proceed further with the business of the Court which may require a jury, and will, therefore, unless I may receive a modification of this order, proceed only to do such business as can be properly done without a jury, and then adjourn the Court.

B. T. POPE,
Judge 12th Circuit.

Reply.

U. S. Mil. Station,
Jacksonville, Ala.
March 28, 1868.

Hon. B. T. Pope,
Judge 12th Jud. Circuit,
Calhoun county, Ala.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter written in reply to one directed to yourself by me this A. M., concerning the discharge of the present jury sitting upon the Circuit Court now in session here, and drawing a new one which shall include some *freedomers*.

You say that the order is not authorized by any General Orders from Headquarters Third Military District.

I am in receipt of your letter written in reply to one directed to yourself by me this A. M., concerning the discharge of the present jury sitting upon the Circuit Court now in session here, and drawing a new one which shall include some *freedomers*.

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LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House met in committee and proceeded to the Senate. In the Senate the question of admission to the galleries was discussed. Congress said the rebellion was as ripe as ever in Washington, and free admission was dangerous. The question was postponed.

The Court was resumed. Nothing important occurred.

FROM LITTLE ROCK.

Little Rock, April 4.—The Arkansas Legislature, under the new constitution assembled and organized yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 4.—The Senate went into executive session to remove secrecy from an executive document which the managers wanted.

Resolutions from the Indiana Legislature were presented, urging a national law for eight hours a day's work.

Impeachment was resumed. Reporters were examined regarding the President's St. Louis speech. A copy was admitted as evidence.

Mr. Leterr, chief clerk of the Senate Department, was examined to the routine of commissions. A change on form, conforming to the tenure of office act, was admitted.

The correspondence between President Adams and Pickering, and Adams' message to the Senate announcing Pickering's suspension in 1800, were admitted.

A motion was made for recess—Butler requested a few minutes' delay, but the Senate took recess. On reassembling Butler announced that they had closed the case, except accumulative evidence.

The defense asked an adjournment until Thursday to prepare and arrange the evidence. Conness moved the court adjourn to Wednesday. Mr. Johnson moved to amend by adjourning to Thursday. When the final vote was taken the adjournment was adopted by 37 to 10.

The Senate immediately adjourned to Monday.

A half million of government securities were destroyed this week.

Revenue to-day, \$635,000; for the week, \$5,855,000; for the year, \$147,500,000.

Government expenditures this month, \$32,000,000.

Customs for the week ending 31st ult., \$5,000,000.

The closing of the prosecution to-day excited much astonishment.

The defense was not surprised in a single instance, and the public is disappointed.

It seems admitted on all hands that Butler's management of the case has not strengthened impeachment. Some claim that Butler gave undue importance to his own article, the tenth—Smaller aids intimate that Butler is playing false, and that he intentionally made the proceedings farce. The defense will hurry the case to a conclusion.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS—THE LEGISLATURE TAKING AN EARLY START.

Memphis, April 5.—Gillum's official report will be necessary to determine the Arkansas election.

The State Legislature entered the State House at night and ordered the State House at night and ordered the arrest of the Superintendent who refused them the keys.

Gillum decides that State officers have no right to exclude the Legislature from the capitol.

There is one negro in the Senate and five in the House.

FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Important Order from Gen. Sherman.

Montgomery, April 6.—Gen. Sherman has issued an order in relation to the Ku-Klux Klan, ordering that sheriffs, mayors, marshals, constables, chiefs of police and police will be held accountable by the post commanders in their respective districts for the suppression of the iniquitous organization and the apprehension of its members wherever found.

When apprehensions are made, and the code of Alabama is silent on the subject of the offenses for which charged, the persons will be turned over to the commander of the proper post, with a written statement of the offense, giving dates, places and witnesses, with a view to a trial by military commission.

All placards and newspapers cards of the K. K. K. are prohibited, and ignorance of their existence will not be held as an adequate excuse, it being the business of the civil and military officials to know what appertains to their duties.

Citizens not holding offices herein mentioned will not be held guilty. Further outrages will be viewed as evidence of neglect of duty.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 6.—Twelve negroes swamped a small boat at the Attendale fishery and were all drowned.

Great activity prevails in the docks and fortifications of Jamaica. Trouble is anticipated from the Alabama claims.

PROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 7.—Connecticut all heard from except thirteen towns. English's majority, 1,395. A later dispatch claims 1,500.

The new Michigan constitution is defeated. The negro suffrage clause killed it. Seventy towns, including Detroit, give 3,100 majority against the rebellion.

Three thousand negroes asked to be sent to Liberia. Johnson thinks the Government should assist these people to their native country.

In Cincinnati the democrats elected city commissioners and wharf master. The republican majority last year was 2,200.

In Evansville, Ind., the democrats carried the town, for the first time in several years.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

The following lines are offered in sympathy to those who met at the cemetery at Selma, to strew flowers upon the graves of their noble and lamented dead.

FLOWERS UPON THE GRAVE.

Strew flowers upon the grave;
Flowers with odors sweet;
Fit emblem of the loveliness
We hope again to meet.

Strew flowers upon the graves
Of those we dearly prize.
They speak of promise and of hope,
And love that never dies.

Place garlands o'er the grave
Trimmed by the hand of love,
And though in tears we place them there
They point to joys above.

Plant flowers upon the grave,
And though they fade and die;
They tell of flowers that never fade
In the Paradise on high.

Jacksonville, April 6th, 1868.

ANON.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since our paper went to press, we have received through the Atlanta Opinion, and the favor of the News Agency here, the following important order from Gen. Meade, by which we are much gratified, not only in consequence of his decision in the case of Judge Pope, but also his interpretation of the Jury Order, and disapproval of tyranny and oppression.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

HUNTER'S THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, (Dept't Georgia, Florida and Alabama,) Atlanta, Ga., April 7, 1868.

General Orders, No. 53.

The attention of the Major General Commanding has been called to the extraordinary course of 1st Lieutenant Charles J. Johnson, 15th Regiment Infantry, which he deems so important to justify comment in this public manner.

The facts of the case are, that Lieutenant Johnson, differing in opinion with Judge B. T. Pope, of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, as to the proper construction of General Orders Nos. 53 and 55, of 1867—after indicating to Judge Pope his views, and the Judge failing to comply therewith, proceeded to close the court, arrested the Judge and ascertaining that the Clerk of the Court did not agree in his views, although no act was charged against him, arrested him also. Lieutenant Johnson herein committed two grave errors. In the first place, had the Judge violated General Orders 53 and 55, there was no warrant or authority for his arrest by Lieutenant Johnson. The power of closing courts and arresting Judges, is vested alone in the Commanding General of the Third Military District and has not been delegated, by any orders, to any subordinate officer. On the contrary, Paragraph I, General Orders No. 4, series of 1867, whilst it requires subordinate officers to inform all failures of the civil officers or tribunals to render equal justice to the people, expressly declares said civil officers and tribunals are not to be interfered with in the discharge of their duties. Lieutenant Johnson should have confined himself to calling on Judge Pope for explanation and reporting the facts to these Headquarters—his assumption of authority to arrest, is deserving of the severest censure, and is justified or palliated, by his zeal or conscientious desire to do his duty, both of which the Commanding General is willing to admit.

In the second place Lt. Johnson erred in judgment, his construction of General Orders 53 and 55 not being correct and so far as the Commanding General can judge from the correspondence submitted, the construction of Judge Pope was such as has been given at these Headquarters. The object of General Orders Nos. 53 and 55, was not to declare, as seems to be Lt. Johnson's opinion, that all juries must be in part composed of colored men, and that no jury was legal unless colored men were empannelled. The object and intent of these orders was simply to remove the distinction which the laws of the States in this District made on the ground of color, and to add to the qualifications for jurors required by the statute, the additional one that all jurors should be registered voters. It does not appear from the papers submitted that Judge Pope declined obedience to these orders as thus construed, or that his course was in conflict therewith.—The Commanding General trusts this public disapproval of the conduct of Lt. Johnson will have the effect to render all subordinate officers cautious, and to refrain from hasty and unauthorized exercise of power which is only vested by law in the highest military officer in the District.

By order of Major Gen. Meade
F. S. BARSTOW, A. A. G.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, April 6th, 1868.

THIS day came Sarah Cook, late widow of Thos. J. Embry, dec'd, and presented and filed in said court, her account and vouchers as Executrix of the Estate of said decedent, for a final settlement of the same, and thereupon—it is ordered by the court, that the 4th day of May, 1868, be set for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county on said 4th day of May, 1868, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 11th, 1868.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, April 18th, 1868.

THIS day came Zinri Brooks, administrator of the estate of S. E. Phillips, dec'd, and presented and filed her account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, and thereupon—it is ordered, that the 15th day of May, 1868, be set for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county on said 15th day of May, 1868, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 11th, 1868.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, April 18th, 1868.

THIS day came Ruth A. Burton, administrator of the estate of W. D. Burton, dec'd, and presents and files in court her account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, and thereupon—it is ordered that the 9th day of May, 1868, be set for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be held on that day, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 11th, 1868.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, April 18th, 1868.

THIS day came John B. Neighbors, administrator of the estate of W. D. Burton, dec'd, and presents and files in court her account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, and thereupon—it is ordered that the 9th day of May, 1868, be set for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be held on that day, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

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A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 11th, 1868.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

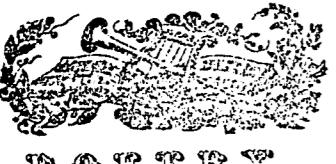
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A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 11th, 1868.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.



Poetry. Sorrow.

So ye are gone, fair-wreathed friends!
I will not mourn your flight;
The star is valueless that leads
No lustre in the night.

My heart leapt lightly 'neath your smile
And deemed it all sincere;
Alas! 'twas the serpent's wife,
The poison drop was near.

The darkness closes; let it close,
Till the new light return;
Though smitten by a host of foes,
I may not, will not mourn.

If sorrow hath her shadow thrown,
And scared the crowd away,
I know—what else I had not known—
Whom I may trust to-day.

I'll sing again a cheerful song,
Such as I sing of yore;
Much suffering hath made me strong,
Where I was weak before.

Blindly I trusted till betrayed,
Then paused to count the cost;
A heavy reckoning I have paid;
Yet ne'er may deem it lost.

[From the Atlantic, for April.

APRIL.

April has searched the winter land;
And found her petted flowers again;
She kissed them with her sun and rain,
And filled the grass with green content,
And made the weeds and clover vain.

Her fairies claimed the naked trees,
And set green caps on every stalk;
Her primroses peep bashfully
From borders of garden walk;
And in the reddened maple tops
Her blackbird gossips sit and talk.

She greets the patient evergreens,
She gets a store of ancient gold,
Gives tasseled presents to the breeze,
And teaches rivers songs of balm—
Then shakes the trees with stolen March winds,
And laughs to hear the cuckoo scold.

Sometimes to fret the sober sun;
She pulls the clouds across his face;
But finds a snow-drift in the woods,
Grows moist again, and prays his grace;
Waits 'till the last white wreath is gone;
And drops arbutus in the place.

Her crocuses and violets
Give all the world a "Good year!"
Tall irises grow tired of green,
And get themselves a purple gear;
And tiny buds, that lie asleep
On hill and field, her sunnions bear.

She rocks the saucy meadow-samp;
The sunset's heart awoke she dyed;
She fills the dusk of deepest woods
With vague sweet sunshine and surprise;
And wakes the periwinkles up;
To watch her with their wide, blue eyes.

At last she deems her work is done,
And finds a willow rocking chair,
Dons spectacles of apple-buds,
Kerchief and cap of almonds rare,
And sits, a very grandmother,
Shifting her sunshine needles, there.

And when she sees the deeper suns
That usher in the happy May,
She sighs to think her time is past,
And weeps because she cannot stay,
And leaves her tears upon the grass,
And turns her face and glides away.

RICH AND POOR.

Not rich is he, though wider far
His acres stretch than eyes can roll
Who has no sunshine in his mind,
No wealth of beauty in his soul.
Not poor is he, though never known
His name in hall or city mart,
Who smiles content beneath his load,
With God and nature in his heart.

DR. BALDWIN AND ANOTHER WAR.

A paragraph from the Columbia Herald recently gained extensive circulation, in which the Rev. Dr. Baldwin was reported as declaring just before his death, that another and terrible war would be waged on this continent during the present year. The following facts have been learned from Dr. R. H. Rivers, which fully corroborate the statement in the Herald. In January, 1862, Dr. Baldwin wrote a letter to General Thomas Rivers, in which he said: "The present war will not finally settle the question at issue. Especially is this true in reference to the status of the negro. Another war will shortly succeed this, far more terrible than the present. It will be to the present as were the Indian and French wars to the war of the Revolution. This second war will determine for all time, the status of the negro. He will be made subordinate to the white race, not only in the South, but throughout the world." This letter was shown to Dr. Rivers by the widow of his brother, and but a short time prior to the lamented death of Dr. Baldwin. He immediately wrote to Dr. B. and asked him if his opinions had changed since the close of the war. The reply was, "My principles have not changed. According to my understanding of prophecy, another war is soon to convulse this continent. The issue is certain. The Hamitic race will be made subject for ever to the Japhetic race, I do not say that slavery will be re-established, but Japhet must have dominion." He went on further to say that he had never committed an error in the interpretation of prophecy; that he was preparing a work which he had read in manuscript of the Rev. F. A. Owen and others, in which he has foretold with perfect accuracy the war between Italy, Prussia, and Austria, even to the day and hour of its declaration — He said, "My theories have sometimes been erroneous, but my interpretations have always been such as were established by facts."

Do not the times appear to indicate that Dr. Baldwin was right and that we are on the eve of terrible events? — *Nashville Banner.*

THE MECHANIC. — The following beautiful article is from "The Carpenter of Rouen."

The mechanic, sir, is God's noble man. What have mechanics not done? Have they not opened the secret chambers of the mighty deep, and extracted its treasures and made the raging billows their highway, on which they ride as on a tame steed? Are not the elements of fire and water chained to the crank, and at the mechanic's bidding compelled to turn it? Have not mechanics opened the bowels of the earth, and made the products contribute to their wants? The forked lightning is their plaything, and they ride triumphantly on the wings of the mighty winds. To the wise they are the floodgates of knowledge, and kings and queens are decorated with their handy works. He who made the Universe was a great mechanic.

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
SEIMA, ALABAMA.
Ware House and Wharf at the terminus of the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description consigned to this House will be forwarded promptly and as low as through any house in Selma.

DR. C. C. PORTER,
Surgeon Dentist,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

Will be in

JACKSONVILLE

On the first week in every month Room, the same formerly occupied by him on the north-west corner of the Public Square.

SMITH & NIBBLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

Hardware and

Commission Merchants.

We are now receiving and will continue to receive fresh lots of Groceries and Illustration Supplies

Every week, which they offer to Planters and Country Merchants at low figures as can be bought in the up country. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

We are prepared to pay tax on Cotton consigned to us for shipment to Selma, Mobile, New Orleans or New York.

Will soon have a large Ware-house completed in rear of our building for storing Cotton. Oxford, Ala., Nov. 9, 1862.—G.M.

Feb. 16, 1867.—G.M.

DRUGS, DRUGGISTS,

P. L. TURNLEY,

(Successor to the firm of Turnley & Gibbons.)

Announces to the public that he has and is receiving a very superior stock of Drugs, medicines, chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Brushes, Oils, Lamps, also Clover and Grass Seeds of all kinds and feeds confident that he can please all of his Alabama Customers and Friends that will call on him or send their orders. Recollect he may be found at his old commodious stand No. 3, under the Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

The Jacksonville Femal' Acad.

ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, February 3d, 1868, under the direction of

REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal;
MISS MARY A. TURNLEY, Teacher in Primary Department;
MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, Instructor in Musical Department.

The course of instruction is substantial embracing the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools.

The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 24 and 16 weeks respectively.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF 24 WEEKS.

First Class, \$18.00

2nd " 24.00

3rd " 30.00

4th " 36.00

MUSIC ON PIANO, EXTRA, INCLUDING USE OF INSTRUMENT. \$6.00

French Extra, 12.00

Contingent Funds, 2.00

Rates of tuition per term of 16 weeks the same per month.

A deduction of 10 per cent is made in favor of those who will pay monthly, quarterly or annually.

Tuition will be charged from the time a pupil enters the school to the end of the term.

Tuition of ministers' daughters at half rates.

Parents may feel assured that the intellectual and moral improvement of their daughters will be faithfully sought. All sectarian fixtures are prohibited, the pupils having free access to the different Sabbath Schools and Churches in the village, as parents may direct.

As to fine ceremony, health, good society, and opportunities for religious instruction, Jacksonville presents peculiar advantages.

Board can be had in good families at \$15 per month.

E. L. WOODWARD, Chairm.

J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

J. C. FRANCIS,

A. ADAMS,

B. C. WILLY,

J. M. PRYETT,

M. J. TURNLEY,

L. W. CANNON,

W. H. FLEMING,

A. WHITIE,

J. Y. NISBET,

W. H. FORNEY.

Dec. 7, 1867.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

STATE OF ALABAMA.

WHEREAS, authentic information has

reached this Department, that a murder

was recently committed in Cleburne

County on the body of John W. Bentley;

and whereas, it is formally charged that

the said murder was perpetrated by JEFFERSON ROBERTS;

and it appearing that the said

Roberts has fled from justice and is running

at large.

Now, therefore, with a view of vindicating

the outraged law, and having the mur-

derer brought to condign punishment,

I, R. M. PARROTT, Governor of the State of Alab-

ama, by virtue of the power and authority

soverainty given to me by my Proclamation,

offering a reward of

TWO HUNDRED DOLRS.

To any person or persons who may arrest the

said Jefferson Roberts, and deliver him into

the custody of the Sheriff of Cleburne

county.

Given under my hand at the

Great Seal of the State, at the

city of Montgomery, this seventeenth

of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and

sixty-eight, and of the Independence

of the United States of America the

ninety-second.

R. M. PATTON.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

MICAH TAUL,

Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Jefferson Roberts is about twenty-two

years old; weighs about one hundred and

seventy pounds, and is about six feet two

inches high. His complexion is florid. He

has a long face, and wears a small goatee

when he fled. He has light hair and blue

eyes. As he walks he is inclined to sink in

his knees.

February 22, 1868.—G.M.

A SPLENDID LOT OF Spring & Summer GOODS,

Just Received, and
for sale very cheap
for cash, by

T. F. WYNN & CO.

Call and see them immediately.

March 7th, 1868.

ROBT. A. PETTIBONE,

(Successor to N. D. Johnson & Co.)

RECEIVING

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

SEIMA, ALABAMA.

Ware House and Wharf at the terminus of the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description consigned to this House will be forwarded promptly and as low as through any house in Selma.

Feb. 16, 1867.—G.M.

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Jacksonville

Democrat

VOL. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., APRIL 18, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 1619.

Jacksonville Republican.

DRIVEN, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY

SATURDAY MORNING, BY

J. F. GRANT.

LAW CARDS.

J. G. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1868.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,

AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

WILL practise in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties; and give prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to his care.

Particular attention given to the collection of debts. Oct. 19, 1867.—L.

J. J. TURNLEY, G. I. TURNLEY.

M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,
Attorneys at Law

AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne, Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

JOE H. FRANCIS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
Gadsden, Alabama.

WILL practice in Barne and adjoining W. counties. Special attention given to the filing petitions in Bankruptcy. Will prosecute claims against the Government for County, Back pay, &c.

Office—Probate Office Building, Gadsden.

JOHN W. INZER LEROY F. BOX.

INZER & BOX,
Attorneys at Law.

AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marion; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 23d, 1865.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

We will practice in Calhoun, the adjoining Counties, the District Court of the United States at Huntsville and the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Any business confided to his care will be promptly and vigilantly attended to. Feb. 9, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

J. TURNLEY, GEORGE ISBELL TURNLEY.

TURNEY & SON,

Attorneys at Law

AND
Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

HAVE all necessary Blanks, and are ready to file application for all who desire relief under the Bankrupt Act of 1867.

They will attend the Bankrupt Courts held by the Register, at Gadsden, Lebanon and Centre—and may be consulted at their office in Jacksonville, where one of them may always be found.

Nov. 9, 1867.

NEW HOTEL

IN JACKSONVILLE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a HOTEL in the large and commodious Brick Building on the north-east corner of the public square, which was built and fitted up expressly for that purpose. His table will be furnished with the best that the market affords, and no expense or effort spared for the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

Permanent boards will be taken at fifteen dollars per month; and transient customers at corresponding reasonable rates.

S. D. McCLELEN.

Jan. 4, 1868.

J. C. Francis, Jr.

ALABAMA.

Baskerville, Sherman & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,

AND

Commission Merchants,

260 Canal Street,

New York.

J. M. Elliott. W. S. Cuthran. E. R. Smith

J. M. Elliott & Co.,

WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

Rome, Ga.

Also Agents for the Steamboat Line on the

Cossa River. J. M. Elliott & Co.

March 21, '68.

Cossa River Steamboat Mail

Line.

FREIGHTS REDUCED!

Via Charleston, S. C., & Rome, Ga.

For Spring of 1868

PER STEAMERS

Elevated Undine.

Great Through Freight Line

FROM

NEW YORK

& BALTIMORE,

TO GREENSPORT, ALA.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSPORT.

From New York. From Birmingham.

1st Class, \$2 50 \$2 10

2d Class, 2 18 1 88

3d Class, 1 60 1 05

4th Class, 1 63 1 49

5th Class, 1 34 1 34

Directions to Shippers of Goods.

Mark via Charlotton, care of J. M. Elliott & Co., Agents, Rome, Ga.

and Greenport, Ala.

All Through Freights can be paid to JOHN C. ALLEN & CO. on delivery

of Goods at Greensboro.

N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every

Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;

leave Gadsden every Sunday at 7 A. M.; leave Gadsden every Sunday at 7 A. M.; Arrive at Rome every

Thursday and Monday.

J. M. Elliott,

General Agent, Steamboat Line.

C. M. PENNINGTON, Eng. & Son, R. R.

J. B. PECK, M. T. W. & A. R. R.

K. W. COLE, Gen. Sup't, Ga. R. R.

H. T. PEAKE, Sup't, S.C. R. R.

Rome, Ga., March 10th, 1868.—I.

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

I WILL at the following times and places,

to assess the State and County Tax of

Calhoun county, for the year 1868.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 1, Tuesday, April 14,

June 9, 1868, Wednesday, June 10,

Oxford, June 12, Thursday, June 13,

Madison, June 14, Friday, June 15,

Sulphur Springs, June 15, Saturday, June 16,

Polkville, June 16, Sunday, June 17,

Alexandria, June 17, Tuesday, June 18,

Peek's Hill, June 18, Wednesday, June 19,

Philips' Mill, June 19, Thursday, June 20,

Waider's Spring, June 20, Friday, June 21,

Gross Plains, June 21, Saturday, June 22,

Yoc's & Re's, June 22, Tuesday, June 23,

White Plains, June 23, Wednesday, June 24,

Rabbit Town, June 24, Thursday, June 25,

Ladiga, June 25, Friday, June 26.

No change of convenience in the Revenue Law, hence Tax Payers will give in as herefore.

Old officers have been continued by the

Academy will commence on the 25th of

February, 1868, at the following reduced

dates of tuition:

1st Class, \$12 50

2nd " 16 25

3rd " 20 00

Languages, Latin, Greek &

French, 5 00

Music, 25 00

Use of Instrument, 5 00

We will associate with us in the Literary department:

Mr. A. S. STOCKDALE,

Miss CARRIE WEATHERLY,

In the Department of Music,

Miss LAURA CAMP.

A large and commodious Boarding house

under the charge of Rev. Jos. Camp, will be open for the reception of boarders at the beginning of the session.

Boarding per month, \$12 00

Washing, Lights, &c., 3 00

A. McDONALD, A. M.

Principal.

PORTRAIT

PAINTING.

Mrs. A. T. FARQUAR

Will be given to receive orders in any

style of portraits, from small cabinet

up to life size, embracing, Vignette, Bust, &

Full Length. She will colour in water,

chalk and oil, according to the taste of her

patrons.

Photographs coloured in any of the above

styles, at prices adapted to the present crisis.

Mrs. F. for the last few years has been

associated with Mr. James Whitehorn, a regu-

lar member of the New York Academy of

Design, as an Associate Artist, and she re-

fers to him for her ability to perform what she

professes, and who will give sittings to any

of her pictures if required. Her studio is

506, Room 8, Broadway, N. Y.

Lessons will be given in Drawing and

Painting.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, APRIL 16th, 1868.

TERMS of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$5.00
For 6 months, " 1.75

TERMS of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, 1.50
Each subsequent insertion, .75
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Annunciation of Candidates, \$5.00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

RE If you want a SULKY CULTIVATOR or BRINLY PLOW, the Agent, CAPT. W. R. HANNA, would be proud to furnish you.

For Sale.

ONE of Horace Waters' celebrated, fine-toned, Rosewood Pianos, very little injured from use. It is offered upon terms much lower than cost and carriage.

For further information enquire at this Office.

April 11, 1868.

RE The Atlanta Opinion, from which we copied Gen. Meade's censure of the conduct of Lieut. Johnson at this post, omitted a very important word in the last sentence of the second paragraph; at least we have seen the word supplied as published in other papers. The sentence should have read—"His assumption of authority to arrest, is deserving of the severest censure, and is not justified or palliated, by his zeal or conscientious desire to do his duty, both of which the Commanding General is willing to admit."

RE We hope in our next paper to be able to inform our readers that we are in hearing, and perhaps in sight of the railroad engine on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad. The work was finished some days ago within six miles of this place, and progressing at the rate of half a mile per day.

The energy, perseverance and good management of Capt. E. G. Barney, Gen. Supt. of this road, is deserving of all praise, and the especial thanks of the people living along the route. He is, we believe, one of the most successful railroad men in the government. It is expected to have the road finished through to Rome by the 4th of July next.

"He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."—The truth of this proverb has been singularly verified recently, in the conduct of our citizens under the most trying circumstances. Under the infliction of wrongs and outrages, having neither the justification of civil law nor military order, no hand of resistance was raised. In this they have exhibited the highest type of fortitude and moral courage.—A different course would but have played in the hands of their unscrupulous and unprincipled political enemies North and South, and furnished justification for the infliction of still further intolerable oppression and outrage. Will their enemies be as ready to award them credit if they would have been to blame them for yielding to any of the natural impulses of outraged humanity? We shall see.

THE GAUDEN TIMES.—T. J. Cox, one of the Proprietors of the Gadsden Times, has sold his interest in that paper to his partner, L. W. Grant, who is now sole proprietor. The politics of the paper will undergo no change, continuing as heretofore thoroughly democratic.

RE The telegraphic reports of the impeachment trial seem so utterly devoid of interest, that we have not thought proper to occupy much space with them this week. They consist mainly of apparently unimportant questions, and trivial objections. The chances for the removal of the President seem to grow less as the trial progresses. Very little, if any thing else is doing by Congress, which it is said will adjourn about the first of May until the 1st Monday in December next, a consummation devoutly to be hoped for.

RE The statement which we copy in this paper from the Montgomery Mail, relative to the arrest and imprisonment of an old gentleman in this place a few days since, contains an unintentional error, which we think justice to the soldiers requires that we should correct. It is stated that "his crutch is snatched from him by a number of brutal soldiers and broken over his head." We were not present, and therefore spared the pain of witnessing the disgusting spectacle, but have been since informed by a number of persons who did witness it, that while being conveyed to jail in his buggy, for the use of some abusive lan-

guage, Lieut. Johnson ordered the Corporal of the guard first to shoot him, then to bayonet him, and then to strike him, to which the Corporal replied "I can't strike the old man Lieutenant."—The Lieutenant then repeatedly struck the old gentleman on the head breaking his crutch.

Public Meeting.

The near approach of the time for holding the Democratic Conservative State Convention at Montgomery, renders it necessary that delegates should be appointed from this County, if the people wish to be represented. We have been requested to name next Monday week, THE 27TH DAY OF APRIL, for a public meeting in the Court-house in this place, for the purpose of appointing delegates, to which all who feel an interest are invited to attend.

RE The 26th of April, is the day appointed, for the decoration by the Ladies, of the graves of Confederate Officers and Soldiers. Our grave yard contains the remains of the honored and much lamented Lt. Col. Martin, Maj. Isham, Maj. J. C. Francis, and other distinguished officers and soldiers.

We take pleasure in complying with the request to publish the following proceedings of a public meeting held in this place on the 10th inst.

Capt. Hedberg, while in command here has made many friends, by his firm, just and impartial discharge of duty, and uniform conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman:

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, at which Dr. J. Y. Nisbet was called to the Chair and H. L. Stevenson, Esq., Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were reported by G. I. Turnley, Esq., Wm. M. Hames, Esq., Dr. M. W. Francis, Hon. John Foster and Maj. B. C. Wyly, Committee, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Capt. Hedberg and Co. E, 15th U. S. Infantry, who for some time have been stationed at this place, are now about to remove to another field of duty—

Be it Resolved. That the thanks of this community are hereby tendered him and his men, for their gentlemanly and courteous bearing towards the citizens. That though firm and resolute in the discharge of his duties as an officer, Capt. Hedberg has uniformly exhibited those gentlemanly traits of character, so much admired, but only possessed by the true soldier; and proven himself worthy the confidence and esteem of the government in whose service he is; and that on leaving this place, he and his men, carry with them the kind feelings and best wishes of the community.

On motion, it was resolved, that a copy of these proceedings be handed to Capt. Hedberg by the Secretary.

It was further resolved, that the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican be requested to publish these resolutions.

JNO. Y. NISBET, Ch'n.
H. L. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

Messrs. Turner & Co., Proprietors of Turner's Universal Neuralgic Pill, an advertisement of which has been in our paper for the last six months, have removed their manufacturing and salesroom from No. 120 to No. 157, Tremont street, Boston.

This must be an exceedingly valuable and popular medicine, judging from the amount manufactured and sold. The new factory and saleroom occupies a building 100 feet deep, 26 feet wide, and 5 stories high.—Messrs. Turner & Co. are to occupy the whole of this building, which is so arranged, that there will be ample space for the accommodation of 200 operatives, who will produce ready for sale, goods to amount of \$5000 to \$6000 daily. Their saleroom on the lower floor is one of the most convenient and elegant in the city, and adapted by its size to the constantly increasing business.

PRODUCTIONS of LIBERIA.—A freedman who left Charleston, South Carolina, for Liberia, a few months ago, writes back the most glowing accounts of matters and things there. After stating that he never felt free until he reached the Republic, and that he had selected his land for cultivation, he adds: "Of all the fruits I found on the land, my tongue is unable to explain, but I will give you the names of some: First, a field of thirty acres of coffee; second, coconut trees in any quantity; third, lemons by the bushel; fourth, the great palm tree, the most important and precious tree in the country, from which we get nice oil, cabbage, butter, then the kernel, shingles, then cord and thread, and then, best of all, we can get wine of it to drink. All of these we have on the farm. Tell my brother Washington that this is the country to come to."

RE The New York Herald advises Mr. Davis to run away before Mr. Wade gets into the White House, as then his trial, conviction, and execution will be certain. Well, Mr. Davis will not run away, and we guess Mr. Wade will never be in the White House except as a visitor.—Selmer Times.

Rabbit Town and White Plains Road.

MR. GRANT:

The interest in the Rabbit Town and White Plains Road, has indeed taken a permanent hold upon our citizens. On Monday last, at an informal meeting of a portion of the town people, Capt. D. P. Forney, who had been previously appointed to have the survey and estimates made, reported that the route surveyed was practicable and could, according to the report of the Engineer, be built for about four hundred and fifty (\$4,500) dollars, and making the road to Rabbit Town $\frac{1}{2}$ mile shorter than the present one, and seven and a quarter miles to White Plains—Capt. Forney was requested to turn over to the Finance Committee, the estimates with instructions to proceed at once with subscriptions, that the road might be put under contract as soon as a sufficient amount was obtained to complete it.—The committee went out and began to call upon every one to subscribe, and right well did our good people respond. We learn there were nearly six hundred (\$6,000) dollars subscribed in a few hours. And so Mr. Editor, you see the thing is settled—the road will be built. The plan adopted by the committee for the final location of the route or routes, is in our judgment, the very best could have been thought of. The proposition is, that the subscribers to the enterprise shall have all the locating to themselves—each (\$10) ten dollars subscribed being allowed one vote. No letter plan could be conceived, for you see if you don't subscribe, you can just keep your mouth shut. One thing more we'll mention, Mr. Editor, and it is that we know not until Monday last, that we had so much undeveloped engineering talent in our town—truth, save as you live! Every other man you meet on the street is, without doubt (in his own estimation) a natural born engineer and can just stand anywhere on the public square and tell precisely where the road ought to run. And as for leveling roads, we were delighted to learn that just any fool could level and get the exact grade of the mountain slopes without any instrument whatever, except his natural eye and a good straight 10 foot fence rail. Yes sir, other instruments are a perfect humbug! We are truly glad our lot has been cast in the midst of such natural genius, and we did not know until Monday last, that we were living surrounded by so many advantages; but so it is and we are glad of it, and that very soon our own dull faculties will receive inspiration from such surroundings; but it is no difference now Mr. Editor, whether we ever learn anything or not. The road will be built without our

IGNORANCE.

What it Means to Accept Radicalism in the South.

What is it, says the Richmond Whig, to accept radicalism and to consent to its supremacy in the South? It is not simply to reverse in one moment all of our long-cherished opinions and principles and espouse those directly in conflict with them; it is not only to renounce all the teachings, and turn our backs upon the examples of our fathers; it is not only to throw aside the Constitution of the United States and all the traditions of the Government; it is not only to say Congress is the supreme center of authority, with executive, legislative, and judicial power; it is not only all these, but it is much more and much worse.

The voluntary acceptance of radicalism by Southern men is, in Tennessee, to pledge fealty to Brownlow and his miscreants, in North Carolina to swear devotion to Holden and his infamous followers; in Virginia to hug Underwood, Humpcatt and their slyngs set to our hearts; to reward them for cheating, insulting and persecuting us, to accept negro supremacy, and to declare ourselves in favor of all corruptions, villainies, plundering, frauds and sales of office that are unashamedly put forth as the proper Radical policy. Since the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah such rank corruption, such audacious and undisguised wickedness and abandonment of the restraints of religion, honor, principle, law and common honesty have not been seen under the sun.

This is the party and these are the infamies that the people of the South are censured at the North for not unhesitatingly accepting. Our opposition to them, which we feel to be a religious, a moral, a social, a patriotic duty, is denounced by some as akin to treason, and the evidence of a sudden disloyalty.—Montgomery Advertiser.

THE GOLD CROP.—What becomes of all the gold yearly taken from the bowels of the earth? To think that California, in less than 20 years, has given \$60,000,000 worth of the precious metal to the world! and keeps on yielding heavily. It is estimated that next year she will yield \$25,000,000, Montana 12,000,000, Nevada \$20,000,000, Idaho \$10,000,000.

The average annual gold crop of the United States is, according to J. [Nashville Dispatch.]

Ross Browne, \$75,000,000. When we consider that Australia is wonderfully prolific of the auriferous metal, and that there are gold mines of no mean value in other parts of the world, all continually contributing to the grand total, we may well exclaim again, "What has become of all the gold?"

The Bladensburg Dueling Ground.

The soil of Bladensburg, Md., has a bloody record. It has been the scene of many a refined murder in days past. One who visits the place now will find field green with verdure, which a few years since was trampled by the feet of men arrayed in deadly hostility. Here, on a beautiful grass-plot, surrounded by trees, forms made after the image of God came to insult nature and defy Heaven.

In 1824, Edward Hopkins was killed here in a duel. This seems to have been the first of these fashionable murders on this duelling ground.

In 1819, A. T. Mason, a United States Senator from Virginia, fought with his sister's husband, John McCarty, here. McCarty was averse to fighting, and thought there was no necessity for it; but Mason would fight. McCarty named muskets loaded with buckshot, and so near together that they would hit heads if they fell on their faces.—This was changed by the seconds to lead with bullets, and taking twelve feet as the distance, Mason was killed instantly, and McCarty, who had his collar bone broken, still lives with Mason's sister in Georgetown. His hair turned white so soon after the fight as to cause much comment. His has since been solicited to act as second in a duel, but refused, in accordance with a pledge made to his wife, soon after killing her brother.

In 1829, Commodore Decatur was killed here in a duel by Commodore Barron. At the first fire, both fell forward, and lay with their heads within ten feet of each other; and as each supposed himself mortally wounded, each fully and freely forgave the other, still lying on the ground. Decatur expired in a few days, but Barron eventually recovered.

In 1821, two strangers, named Lega and Segu, appeared here, fought, and Segu was instantly killed. The neighbors only learned this much of their names from the marks in the gloves left on the ground. Lega was not hurt.

In 1822, Midshipman Luke was killed here in a duel with a clerk of the treasury department named Gibson. The latter was not hurt.

In 1829, Henry Clay fought his second duel with John Randolph, just across the Potomac, as Randolph preferred to die at all, on Virginia soil. The latter received Clay's shot and then fired his pistol in the air. This was in accordance with a declaration made to Mr. Benton, who spoke to Randolph of a call the evening before on Mrs. Clay, and alluded to the quiet sleep of her child and the repose of the mother.—Randolph quickly replied, "I shall do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother." General Jessup was Clay's second. When Randolph fired he remarked, "I do not shoot at you, Mr. Clay," and extending his hand, advanced towards Clay, who rushed to meet him. Randolph showed Clay where the ball struck his coat, and said facetiously, "Mr. Clay you owe me a coat." "Thank God, the debt is no greater." They were friends ever after.

In 1832, Martin was killed by Carr. Their first names are not remembered. They were from the South.

In 1833, Mr. Key, (son of Frank Key and brother of Barton Key, of Sickles notoriety) met Mr. Sherbon, and Sherbon said, "Mr. Key, I have no desire to kill you." "No matter," said Key, "I came to kill you." "Very well, then," said Sherbon, "I will now kill you," and he did.

In 1845, a lawyer named Jones fought with and killed a Dr. Johnson.

In 1851, R. A. Steele and A. J. Dallas had a hostile meeting here. Dallas was shot in the shoulder, but recovered.

In 1852, Daniel and Johnson, two Richmond editors, held a harmless set to here, which terminated in coffee.

In 1853, Davis and Ridgway fought here; Ridgway allowed his antagonist fire without returning the shot.

The Wedowee Elopement.

On the 6th of February last, the wife of S. E. Jordan, Sheriff of Randolph county, Alabama, eloped with an ex-Federal soldier, named Isaac Mize, leaving her disconsolate husband alone at Wedowee, from whence he at once proceeded to advertise the guilty party, sending handbills all over the South, and offering \$200 reward for their apprehension. The advertisement was so uniquely gotten up, that it was copied free of charge in the local columns of many of the leading newspapers throughout the country. In it he described his wife as a lovely gazelle of some forty summers, with decayed teeth, and a scar on her neck, and weighing only one hundred and sixty pounds. Mize, he described as a shyster who had not only stolen his wife, but \$125 of his money, and left him bound for him to a considerable amount.

The advertisement, posted at every police station in the South, and given a place in the newspapers, had the desired effect. On Tuesday of this week, as we learned last night, Mize and the runaway wife of the indefatigable Sheriff were arrested at Stevenson, Alabama, and are now in durance, there, awaiting his arrival, when they will be disposed of as he in his mercy shall see fit.

The Expedient of a Counter-Irritant.

It is said that the result of the recent Northern election has cast such a damp upon the military gentlemen who expected to be Dukes and Counts under Emperor Ulysses, that they have found it expedient to fall back from the hotly contested fields of the represented States to the more exposed positions of the insurgent States. Alabama, Georgia and Florida presented vulnerable points for an assailing force. It was possible to manufacture here the capital which was being lost at the North. Hence, after mature consultation with the man on horseback and the man in the moon, it was determined to carry the war into Africa, and press forward against the vulnerable position held by an imaginary force, called by the local reporters, the Kuklux Klan.

It was found impossible to defeat the actual, live, natural, forces of the Democracy—and it was thought that an easy victory might be had over the mystic, supernatural, imaginary Klan. Hence, Don Quixote prepared to charge the windmill. He got his headquarters in the saddle, and in the name of his Dulcinea del Toboso, spurred his Rosinante full-tilt at the monster.

This Kuklux campaign reminds us of a little joke of Lincoln. When somebody proposed a campaign against the Sea Islands as an offset to Bull Run, the humorous lamented slipped his hand upon his knee, doubled down with laughter, and declared upon his word as a gentleman that it reminded him of an anecdote. An old choir leader complained to his physician that he had a constant singing in his head. At which, the doctor recommended the application of a palm plaster at the other extremity, to draw the singing down. And so Lincoln supposed, with another guffaw, that the Sea Island fleet was intended to draw the inflammation down from Bull Run. And so, we suppose, Gen. Meade hopes to draw the inflammation away from the Northern elections by applying a military mustard plaster to the other extremity.—Mont. Mail.

A Shameless Act of Tyranny.

The account of the imprisonment of Judge Pope at Jacksonville by a Lieutenant of the army, will be read this morning with an universal thrill of indignation. A feeble old man is imprisoned by a sub-officer for refusing to disseminate in favor of negroes. The officer enters the Court of Justice, presided over by a Judge whose loyalty has never been questioned, dissolves the Court, and sends the Judge and his civil officers to jail, with the cool, cruel remark—"Corporal, conduct the Judge to jail; take him steadily, for he is very feeble." Yes, very feeble, but stronger to-day than a lion in the affections and support of the people of Alabama. Not only so, but when a crippled, gray headed, old man expresses his indignation at the outrage upon the Judge, his crutch is snatched from him by a number of brutal soldiers, is broken over his head, and the old man is himself hurried off to jail.

We forbear comment, for Gen. Meade has threatened to imprison us if we dare to publish words which arouse the prejudices and passions of our poor down-trodden people. The tale is told, let the people consider the moral! And let Gen. Shepherd diligently investigate whether the men in blue uniform who beat the crippled old man over the head with his own crutch were not disguised members of the Kuklux Klan!

Female Heroism.

It is related of Mrs. Disraeli that on a certain occasion when her husband was to deliver an important speech in Parliament she carried him to the House in her carriage. As he stepped out and walked away, the door of the vehicle was, by some accident, closed suddenly and violently, catching the lady's finger and crushing flesh and bone. Knowing that the occurrence would naturally distract Disraeli's equanimity, and possibly affect his effort, the heroic woman suppressed all cry or sign of pain until he was out of sight and hearing, then drove to a surgeon's office and submitted to the necessary operation.—Alton Democrat.

C. D. Davis, Admr'r of the Estate of P. P. Riddle, dec'd, vs. Woodford R. Hanna, et al.

In this case it is made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of Complainant's Solicitor, John Foster, that the said Defendants Mary Davidson and her husband T. L. Davidson, and Nancy Donohoe, are non-residents of this State, and reside in the

LATEST NEWS.

FROM CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 11.—St. Mary's Cathedral was densely crowded, when an alarm of fire caused a rush, and a portion of the galleries fell. Three women were killed and many hurt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 12.—Parties from the west agree in apprehending a general Indian war this summer in consequence of unfulfilled treaties.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impeachment Court Adjourned Till To-Day.

Sergeant Bates Reaches Washington.

Washington, April 14.—Sergeant Bates arrived at one o'clock, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

In consequence of Stanbury's illness the court adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow, with but two dissenting votes.

The House did nothing, and adjourned with *relief* to Sergeant Bates, who will unfurl his flag from the dome of the capital at two o'clock.

After the adjournment of the Court the Senate continued in session.

The House adjourned to their chamber, but it was without a quorum.

Bates crossed the Long Bridge this morning at 10 o'clock, when he was received and welcomed by Mr. Eldridge, Representative from Wisconsin.

Bates wore a jacket and pants presented him in South Carolina, and a sash presented him in Montgomery, Ala., and carried the flag and a horn cup presented him by the ladies of Vicksburg. His health is excellent.

The President met Bates at the threshold of the Executive Mansion, saying—"All I want to do is to welcome you and your flag."

Bates proceeded from the White House to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he is quartered.

From the Hotel he went to the Capitol; where he failed to gain admittance.

It is understood the Departments will be closed to-morrow in honor of the unveiling Lincoln's statue.

General Sherman was before the Impeachment Managers, to-day, who, having power to examine witnesses under oath without the restraint of Court rules, have elicited all the facts not yet known to the public.

After leaving the Capitol, Bates went to the Washington Monument. There E. O. Person, of Brooklyn, spoke, saying that if Bates had carried a negro on his back from Vicksburg to Washington, he would have been allowed to place his burden on the Goddess of Liberty.

The Capitol authorities are trying to shift to others the responsibility for refusing Bates admission.

After the adjournment of the Court, the Senate occupied itself in discussing the resolution to print extra copies of the trial proceedings. It finally went into executive session, and then adjourned.

WHAT SHE CAN DO.—At the quiet step of the English Female Bitter, the groan of misery is hushed, and by her gentle action the tear is wiped away from sorrow's cheek! She stretches forth her hands over the turmoils of life, stilling the rude, rough surges of sorrow, and arching up the sky of the diseased and saddened ones with the radiant colors of hope and consolation. At her coming the dark murky clouds of despair give back, and the bright vision of health shines in all its meridian splendor. See advertisement.

JOHN'S PRETTY WIFE.—At the early dawn of the rebellion, John would go. No person could induce him to abandon his fighting propensities. He craved Yankee meat.

His wife was in desperate health, pale, feeble and emaciated, yet young. A parting and John was gone. During the first twelve months of the war news came that John's wife had passed away! The war closed and John, with honors, scars and glory, returned to his once happy home. "Oh," says he, "that sweet flower, so beautiful in fading, has gone, but I will stroll the walks where once we were so happy." He was invited into the parlor. A fine, healthy, rosy lady made her appearance. A scream was heard and she fell into his arms! Ah, what a happy time—that lady was John's wife. "My dear wife," says John, "what has produced so great a change in you?" "Droogool & Co.'s English Female Bitters," was the modest reply.

FINANCIAL.

The Result in Connecticut.
We copy as follows from the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, of the 7th:

The most extraordinary triumph ever won by our party in this country was yesterday obtained by the Democracy of Connecticut. It was won over the most remarkable odds, and under the most disadvantageous circumstances. For the last twelve years the Democracy have been regularly defeated every year, with the exception of last year, when they succeeded by the mere nominal majority of 976, on a poll of near a hundred thousand votes. This year the Radicals made the most unprecedented efforts to gain their lost ascendancy. Money was expended without stint. Every fraud was resorted to, in illegal balloting, that ingenuity could suggest. Gen. Grant was nominated for President by the Republican State Convention, and the party had every advantage which his supposed popularity could give them.

But all this availed them nothing. The Democracy, without any adventitious aids, with all the appliances of money and power against them, entered upon the contest. That they would maintain their majority of last year, was the highest anticipation of the most sanguine. That they would more than double it, under the extraordinary circumstances against them, was not believed possible by any one who had any knowledge of the antecedents of the State, but they have done it. The result proves that Gen. Grant adds no popularity to the Republican ticket.

On the contrary, it indicates that it is stronger without him than with him. It further indicates that the judgment of the people against the impeachment of the President. It is an approval of the course of Senator Dixon, who is known to be opposed to that measure.

It is more than that; it is a premonitory system almost unnerving, that the Democracy will elect the next President, if the Radicals cannot carry Connecticut, a New England State, a bondholding and tariff State, which they have retained unvaryingly for years, their case is evidently hopeless in the United States. We say to our Democratic friends to be of the best cheer.—The sun of our hopes is rising brilliantly in the eastern horizon; that of our opponents is rapidly sinking; and it is now certain from this remarkable result, that the tide of popular sentiment is entirely with us, and is bearing us on to the next glorious victory. All hail! we repeat, the glorious Democracy of the State of Connecticut!

EX. In Tennessee recently, in a contest for a Judgeship, the polls were not opened at all by Brownlow's minions in a strong conservative county, and in that way the radical candidate was elected, receiving a majority of the votes cast in the other counties. The defeated candidate served upon the proper parties a notice of his intention to contest the election in the courts. Thereupon Brownlow replies through the newspapers that he will give a certificate of election to the radical; and that he will maintain him in office, if he has to call on Gen. Grant for troops to do it! —*Seattle Times*

Sacred to the memory of Jours M. Neutonius, aged 64 years, who died of pneumonia, at his residence in Calhoun county, March 10th, 1868. He had been a professor of religion and member of the M. E. church South for 42 years. Like the veteran warrior, he was found resting upon his arms, ready for the summons. His death was triumphant—like Moses, he died in sight of the promised land. He was a native of South Carolina—moved to Alabama in 1833; his occupation was a humble farmer; he was not wealthy, yet independent. He was a methodist of the old style. His house was a home for the itinerant preachers for years; and his seat was never vacant in church unless providential.

He enjoyed religion in this life, and abundantly in death. The writer was present for several hours before he died—in his own language, there was not a cloud that intervened. A short time before he died, his family that were present were gathered around the bed side, five of his children and his wife. He called his children by their names and gave them his last request; and that was to meet him in heaven. He then turned to his wife and took her by the hand, and calling her by name, said, they had lived a long time together, but the time had come when they must part, yet they would soon meet on the eternal shore, where parting would be no more.

Father Neutonius leaves a widow and seven children, with many other relations and friends, to weep when they remember that they will see his face and hear his voice no more. He now rests from his labors and his works do follow him. —W. M. TAYLOR.

EX. Nashville and Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

FINANCIAL.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY ISBELL & SON,

TALLADEGA.

EXCHANGE RATES.
Buy Gold at 37 to 38.
" Silver" 25 to 30.

Exchange on New York,.....

" " Mobile,.....

" " New Orleans,.....

" " Selma,.....

Ala. & Tenn. R. R. 1st mortgage bonds 37

do do do do coupons 25

do do 2d mortgage bonds 25

do do do coupons 15

do do stock 5

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Cathoun County,

Court of Probate for said county, April 13th,

A. D. 1868.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CALHOUN COUNTY,

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY, APRIL

9th, A. D. 1868.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CATHOUN COUNTY,

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY, APRIL

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THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CATHOUN COUNTY,

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THE STATE OF ALABAMA,



P O B T R Y.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following remarkable little poem is a contribution to the San Francisco Times, from the pen of Mrs. H. A. Denning. The reader will notice that each line is a quotation from some one of the standard authors of England and America. This is the result of a year's laborious search among the voluminous writings of 38 leading poets of the past & present. The number of each line refers to its author below:

LIFE.

1—Why all this toil for triumph of an hour?
2—Life's a short summer, man a flower;
3—By turns we catch the vital breath and die;
4—The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.
5—To be is better far than not to be,
6—Thou' all of man's life may seem a tragedy;
7—But light cares speak mighty griefs are dumb.
8—The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
9—Your fate is but the common fate of all;
10—Unmingle joys here, to no man befall.
11—Nature to each allots his proper sphere,
12—Fortune makes folly her peculiar care;
13—Custom does not often reason overrule,
14—And throw a cruel sunshine on a foot.
15—Live well, how long or short, leave to heaven,
16—They who forgive most, shall be most forgiven.
17—Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face—
18—Vile intercourse where virtue has not place;
19—Then keep each passion down, however dear,
20—Thou pendulum, betwixt a smile and tear;
21—Her sensual snares, let faithless pleasures lay,
22—with craft and skill, to ruin and betray;
23—Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise,
24—We master grow of all that we despise.
25—O, then, renounce that impious self-esteem;
26—Riches have wings, & grandeur is a dream.
27—Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave
28—The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
29—What is ambition? 'tis a glorious cheat,
30—Only destructive to the brave and great.
31—What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
32—The way to bliss lies not on beds of down,
33—How long we live, not years, but actions tell;
34—That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
35—Make then, while yet you may, your God friend,
36—When Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
37—The trust that's given guard; and to yourself be just;
38—For, live we how we can, yet die we must.

1, Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sowell; 6, Shenck; 7, Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Raleigh; 9, Longfellow; 10, South; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Bailey; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thompson; 20, Byron; 21, Smellett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger; 24, Cowley; 25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Davenant; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Quarles; 33, Watkins; 34, Horace; 35, Wm. Mason; 36, Hill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakespeare.

TERRIBLE THINGS TO COME!—Mosby with all his courage and gallantry is a considerable bit of a wag. A Boston lady who desired to visit Virginia, after reading the silly reports of his intended invasion of Washington with fifteen thousand men, wrote to Mosby and requested him to be frank and give her the true state of the facts, as she did not wish to incur the perils of war. Mosby with the view of keeping up the joke, and perhaps secretly wishing to keep his female Puritan friend where she is, replied in a letter the substance of which is thus given by the Warren, (Va.) True Index:

Colonel Mosby telegraphed to the lady at once in accordance with the facts, that he was at the head of 15,000 veterans of the late war, armed and equipped according to law, and was about to invest Washington, proclaim Andy Johnson King, hang Stanton, whip out Congress and blow up the Capitol with glycerine. Only one thing delayed him—the hourly expectation of some Northern friends or their way South of the Potomac for security. He advised her to come on instant, nor "stand upon the order of her coming," as he intended to sweep the whole North and inaugurate the Devil in person as Mayor of Boston.

An old Dutch farmer, just arrived at the dignity of justice of the peace, had his first marriage case. He dashed it up in this way. He first said to the man:

"Well, you wants to be married, do you?"

"Well, you loves dis woman so good as any woman you ever see?"

"Yes," answered the man.

"Then to the woman."

"Well, do you love dis man so better as no man you never see?"

Lady hesitated, and he repeated.

"Well, well, do you like him so well as to be his wife?"

"Oh, certainly," she answered with a kind of titter.

"Well, dat is all any reasonable man can expect. So you are married; I pronounce you man and wife."

The man then asked the justice what was to pay.

"Ah, nothing at all—nothing at all—you are welcome to it, if it will do you any good."

A little girl seeking celestial information, asked her mother "Have angels got wings?" Certainly, my child." Then why did they want a ladder to get down to Jacob?"

Mother—"Nelly put that child to bed."

FEMALE BEILIGHT.

English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters

Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints

It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young

For Painful Menstruation
For Suppressed Menstruation
For Profuse Menstruation
For Leucorrhœa or Whites
For Falling of the womb

It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife

As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator

Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty

Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians

Feb. 16, 1862—\$1.00

RECEIVING
AND
Forwarding Merchant,

Selma, Alabama.

Ware House and Wharf at
the terminus of the Alabama &
Tennessee River, Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description
Consigned to this House will be forwarded
promptly and as low as through any house in
Selma.

Feb. 16, 1862—\$1.00

PAINTS FOR FARMERS & others.

Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of

Chills

Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of

Chills

Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of

Chills

It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures

For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever

Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver

Address DANIEL BIDWELL.

127 Bowery, New York.

REBOWEN & MCGOWEE,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Western Produce.

Corner Water and Washington Streets, directly opposite the "Trinity House."

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, February 3d, 1862,

under the direction of

REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal;

MISS MARY A. TURNLEY, Teacher in Primary Department.

MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, Instructress in Musical Department.

The course of instruction is substantial, embracing the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools.

The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 24 and 16 weeks respectively.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF

24 WEEKS.

1st Class, \$18.00

2nd Class, \$12.00

3rd Class, \$9.00

4th Class, \$6.00

Music on Piano, Extra, including

use of instrument, \$6.00

French Extra, \$12.00

Contingent Fund, \$2.00

RATES OF TUITION PER TERM OF 16 WEEKS

THE SAME PER MONTH.

A deduction of 10 per cent is made in favor of those who will pay monthly, quarterly or annually.

Tuition will be charged from the time a pupil enters the school to the end of the term.

Tuition of ministers' daughters at half rates.

Parents may feel assured that the intelligent and moral influence of their daughters will be faithfully secured. All sectarian influences are prohibited. The pupils having free access to the different Sabbath Schools and Churches in the village, as parents may direct.

As to fine scenery, health, good society, and opportunities for religious instruction, Jacksonville presents peculiar advantages.

Each can be had in good families at \$15 per month.

E. L. HOWARD, Chmn.

J. C. TURNLEY.

J. C. FRANCIS,

A. APAMS,

B. C. WYLY,

J. H. PRIVET,

M. J. TURNLEY,

L. W. CANNON,

W. H. FLEMING,

A. WOODS,

J. Y. NISBET,

W. H. FORNEY.

Doc. 7, 1862.

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Use Ext. Bearberry, cubes and Buds

Never fails in Kidney Diseases

For Gravel and Urinary Deposits

Cures Inconveniences of Urine

Cures Inconveniences of Urine

Cures Inconveniences of Urine

Cures Weak Back and Gleet

Cures frequent desire to Urinate

Address J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,

Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.

Sold Wholesale by

EWIN MORRIS & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Y. C. DEBOCK & CO., Mobile, Ala.

BARNES, WARD & CO., New Orleans, La.

COLLINS BROS. & ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Also for sale in JACKSONVILLE at the Drug Store.

Mar. 1862.

And by Druggists everywhere.

MAP OF HONDURAS.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

The undersigned offers to the public,

a new and improved Map of British Honduras, which clearly defines the boundary of that Colony, with accurate geographical surveys and annotation notes.

The location and boundary lines of the Great Southern Grant, made by the Colonial Government on behalf of representative Southerners, is also defined,

which is regarded as the Garden District.

The Proprietor of the "Republican" is authorized to receive orders for the above Map.

Parties can order direct, by addressing the undersigned at his office, No.

118 Common Street, or care Lock Box T, Post Office, New Orleans, La.

EDWIN E. OVERALL.

N. B.—Overall's Guide to British

Honduras, will be ready for delivery on

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1868.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00

For 6 months, " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less,

first insertion, 50

Each subsequent insertion, 75

Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.

Annunciation of Candidates, \$5 00

Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

LESPEZADO, OR SPANISH CLOVER.—

This plant, which has but recently attracted attention, is found growing spontaneously in the old fields and roadsides of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and some parts of this State. It is said that where it takes hold it spreads very rapidly, rooting out sedge grass, and every other wild growth.—Horses, mules and cattle, are said to be more fond of it than the ordinary clover, or any species of grass, and will thrive on it very rapidly.

Mr. D. Hoke, brought to our office on Monday morning last, a specimen of this plant, which was found on the farm of Mr. Abernathy, about one mile west of the court-house. He has recently seen it in North Carolina and Georgia, where it is very much valued and considered a special gift of Providence.—We are truly glad to hear of its growth in this country, and hope that it may soon spread to every old field in this section.

J. M. Carroll & Co.—We published in our last and present weeks papers the advertisement of this new firm, announcing to the public their reception of a fine stock of new, fashionable and seasonable goods. We now invite the public to call and examine for themselves their great variety of beautiful goods, and assure them they will be well pleased. The new firm, Messrs. J. M. Carroll and J. W. Hughes, are well known and deservedly popular, as correct, clever and accommodating business men, who will make it the interest of all to examine their stock and make purchases of such articles as they may need.

We called in the other morning at the Cabinet Shop of Mr. J. H. Crawford, and examined a new set of room furniture, just finished for one of his patrons. The furniture was all of Cherry, made of uniform pattern, and we have no hesitation in saying it was as neat and beautiful as could be bought at any Northern factory, and much more durable; and from the prices he mentioned to us, we have as little doubt that it was considerably cheaper than the cost and carriage on the same quality of furniture brought from a distance.

When will our people learn the necessity and importance of purchasing all such articles of home manufacture, whereby the money is kept and circulated among us, our native timber and home made lumber used, domestic industry encouraged, and worthy citizen mechanics patronized?

We are requested to state that a meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville, will take place at the Court-house, tomorrow evening at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Fire Company.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.—The attention of the ladies of Oxford and vicinity is respectfully invited to the notice of Mrs. RUTH A. BURTON, who has just received, direct from Baltimore, a fine stock of new, seasonable and fashionable Millinery Goods.

Call and examine her fine stock, and supply your wants and wishes, while you at the same time aid in the permanent establishment of an exceedingly useful and convenient institution, and patronize an excellent and worthy lady.

NEW TAYLOR SHOP.—Mr. M. A. TURNER has opened a new Taylor Shop in this place, on the south side of the public square, for which he invites public patronage, and refers with confidence to his fashionable, neat and desirable work, and fair prices, as the safest and most reliable recommendation.

Please Call.

If told that we have "no nice Dry Goods," believe it not, but, be so good as to call and examine for yourselves. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

We have additional supplies of GOODS coming, which will soon be here. We will as cheap as can be afforded. "Live and let live" is the motto.

Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD & SON.
April 25, 1868.

Public Meeting.

The near approach of the time for holding the Democratic Conservative State Convention at Montgomery, renders it necessary that delegates should be appointed from this County, if the people wish to be represented. We have been requested to name next Monday week, THE 27TH DAY OF APRIL, for a public meeting in the Court-house in this place, for the purpose of appointing delegates, to which all who feel an interest are invited to attend.

We fully endorse the following, from the Talladega Watchtower, in relation to the removal of John R. Caldwell, Esq.; and can safely do so in behalf in this entire community, among whom he resides, and who are qualified to appreciate his talents, and sterling worth and integrity.

Removal.

It is with regret that we are called upon to record the removal from office of Jno. R. Caldwell, solicitors of this Judicial circuit, by Gen Meade. He is one of the ablest prosecuting Attorneys in Alabama and the State is the sufferer in a very great degree. This is another evidence of the oppression which is being visited upon a quiet and law-abiding people by the military commanders who rule over us. Col. Caldwell, was just, able, and impartial in the discharge of the duties of his position, and no man lives in the circuit who can give more universal satisfaction, and hence the whole community keenly feels the weight of this, to say the least of it, as appears to us, unwarranted act of the military Commander of this District.

N. S. McAfee, Esq., was appointed to fill the position from which Col. Caldwell has been removed; and very promptly declined to accept the proffered boon. This action on the part of Mr. McAfee, has received the hearty approval of the great mass of the white people. He is now acting as solicitor under appointment from Judge Henderson whose duty it was, in the absence of a solicitor to see that the state should not suffer.

Road Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville, Ala. was held in the Court-house on the 1st April, 1868, for the purpose of ascertaining the most practicable route for a wagon road across the Blue mountain in the direction of Choctawhatchee valley. Hon. M. J. Turnley called to the chair and L. W. Cannon requested to act as sec'y.

The committee heretofore appointed to solicit subscriptions for the building of said road made their report, showing subscriptions amounting to about \$ 700, and upon motion, said report was received and the committee requested to continue their efforts in getting up subscriptions, &c.

The following resolution was offered by John M. Wyly.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of three to examine the various routes suggested. That the committee have the power to employ an engineer to survey the different routes, and report their action to an adjourned meeting at as early a day as practicable. Upon motion, the resolution was adopted, and J. M. Carroll, J. M. Wyly and C. B. Scisson, appointed. Upon motion, B. G. Wyly and F. Snow, were added to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

L. W. CANNON, Sec'y.

A CARD.—The Amateur Band of Jacksonville tender their cordial thanks to the members of the Dramatic Society and the citizens of Gadsden, for the flattering reception and very hospitable manner in which they were entertained during their late visit to that place.

They were highly delighted at the performances of the Dramatic Corps on the two evenings which they had the pleasure to attend, and the honor to assist, and also charmed to see the taste and refinement of the rising city of Coosa.

By order of the Band.

S. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

THE CONCERT.

The Concerts by the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Gadsden, came off according to advertisement on Wednesday and Thursday nights, and was a perfect success. The young people, without an exception, displayed marked dramatic talent.

The beauty and loveliness of our sister town, Jacksonville, was well represented in Miss TOMMIE W. and Miss JUNYEA F., who were present as visitors.

We were glad also to meet several of the young gentlemen of the same town who came over by invitation to enliven us with the music of their string band.

Times.

A Liberal Firm.

The Dry Goods Firm of Kyle & Thurston, this morning subscribed for fifty copies of the Gadsden Times which they propose to present to their customers week after week.

Such liberality toward the printer is not often met with and is eminently worthy of imitation. The county newspaper is a present that their customers will appreciate, and is the best advertisement of their business that they could make.

After a statement of these facts, it is superfluous to add that they will deal liberally with their customers.—Gadsden Times.

A Letter from Governor Patton.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, March 6, 1868.

GENERAL.—Since our recent conversation in regard to the peculiar condition of things in Alabama, I have devoted much anxious reflection to the subject, and beg leave, very respectfully, to submit a few brief suggestions in reference thereto.

There were two important causes which operated to defeat the Constitution at the late election in this State.—One was found in the obnoxious features of the Constitution itself; and the other was the objectionable character of many of the men who were to go into office under it. If the Convention which framed the Constitution had gone no further than the plain requirements of the reconstruction Acts of Congress, the Constitution would probably have been ratified. But instead of doing this, a test oath was established for voters, which is generally regarded by our people as contrary to the whole spirit of Republican institutions, and which few people in any State can approve.

Again: the Constitution provides for a system of public schools which will cost far more money than the entire revenue of the State has heretofore been. There was a wide spread belief that under the practical operations of that system, negro children alone would derive any benefit from it. This point was much debated in the Convention; some contending that white children, in order to obtain the advantages of public schools, must attend them in common, and upon a perfect equality with negroes. In order to remove all doubt upon this point, a proposition was introduced in the Convention to have separate schools for whites and blacks. The proposition was distinctly voted down.

Another proposition was offered to prohibit the intermarriage of whites and blacks. This too, was voted down, and hence, so far as the sense of the Convention is concerned, it positively refused to recognize any distinction between whites and blacks in public schools; and likewise declined to prohibit the amalgamation of the races.—The white people of the State very naturally look upon all this as indicating a determination to establish, not only legal, but perfect social equality between the whites and blacks. An ordinance was adopted by the Convention (which is irrepealable by the Legislature), providing a militia system on a large, expensive and dangerous scale. In practical effect, it would be a regular army, almost as numerous, both as to rank and file, as the United States Army was before the war. No facts or arguments are necessary to show that this army, in the present peculiar condition of the country, would be mainly composed of negroes.

Nearly all the persons elected to office in the State are new comers, and strangers to our people. With the people's wishes and interests, they are wholly unacquainted. In a large number of the counties, the negroes preponderate largely over the whites. Where such is the case, these strangers, having the ear of the unintelligent freedmen, had a complete monopoly of the offices, the whites being utterly powerless. Many negroes were elected to offices, a considerable number of which, it is true, are of little value to the incumbents, as the compensation is but trifling; although they are of considerable importance to the people. These are such offices as Constables, Justices of the Peace, and County Commissioners. I know of several cases where the negroes elected do not know a letter in the book. In one county, all three of the Commissioners are negroes, all of whom are of the character mentioned. State Solicitors have been chosen in some counties who are not only unlicensed lawyers; but who are wholly uneducated.

I forbear to speak of the obnoxious character of many strangers among us, who have been chosen to prominent offices, so far as their characters have been developed in this State. To do so, I should be compelled to employ epithets for which I have no taste. And yet nothing but the very plainest and strongest language could be truthfully employed. It is sufficient to say that in a large number of cases there is a lamentable want of all those qualities which inspire the confidence or secure the respect of good citizens.

The practical question now presents itself, what is the wisest and best course to pursue? According to the plain and pointed terms of the reconstruction acts, ratification has failed in the State. The Government proposed under them cannot go into operation without further legislation by Congress. As further action is necessary, it seems to me that a restoration of the State to the Union may be easily effected by avoiding the serious errors which produced the result at the recent election.

For instance, let Congress provide for the election of a new Convention, so that another Constitution may be framed. Or if this be deemed inadvisable, let Congress propose a Constitution, and submit it to a vote of the people, the question of ratification or rejection to be decided by a majority of those voting. Either one of these plans, would be far preferable to that of putting into operation a State government under the very objectionable Constitution which was recently defeated. Indeed if that government were put in force, after it had legally failed, it would be a thing unheard of in any country claiming to be governed by popular institutions; and when to this would be added the oppressive and proscriptive Constitution, and the lamentable incapacity and unfortunate

character of many of those who would go into prominent offices, no reflecting man can see anything else than utter ruin to the State.

In submitting these suggestions, I am actuated by no other motive, than an earnest desire to promote the public good. It is a great mistake to class all the opponents of the defeated Constitution as disloyal men. Opposition to that Constitution, and the proposed rule under it, is, as I conceive, not disloyalty.

To assume that such is the case, would be to contend that there were scarcely any true friends of the government, except the negroes; and more than one-fourth of these would have to be excluded. Very few white men voted for the Constitution, and not much more than two thirds of the negroes, although the polls were kept open sufficiently long for all to have an opportunity to vote. In addition to this, it may be observed, as a fact well known, that the influence of the office-seeking strangers over the freedmen is rapidly declining; and it is very doubtful whether as many as half of them could now be induced to vote for the same constitution and candidates that were recently voted for.

No restoration can be attended with good results that is not accomplished by the aid of the intelligence of the country. All the material interests of the State are suffering for the want of political tranquility. We want harmonizing influences, and not estrangements, in order to make reconstruction a permanent work. The breach must be closed, not widened, or a perpetual war of races must inevitably ensue, and bring anarchy and ruin upon our once happy and prosperous country.

In this State the political party laboring to take possession of the State Government is composed almost entirely of negroes. Opposed to them is a party comprising almost the entire white citizens and intelligence of the State.—Who can expect harmony to exist between these two political elements, if a constitution, galling and proscriptive towards the whites, is forced upon the State after it has been legally defeated? Surely this cannot be the kind of settlement that Congress desires. Instead of tranquilizing the public mind, it would increase an exasperation already too strong, and tend to precipitate a war of races, the consequences of which are horribly frightful even to contemplate.

I have already expressed the opinion that the State might have been reconstructed if the late State Convention had not gone beyond the requirements of the reconstruction acts. This might have been done, notwithstanding these acts proscribe a large number of our best citizens. But they would willingly have subjected themselves to political disabilities in their efforts to establish public tranquility.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. serv't,
R. M. PATTON,
Governor of Alabama.

Remarkable Prophecy Verified and Startling Predictions.

The attention of the reader will be attracted by the article we publish this morning over the signature of "HOSEA." The writer is a christian gentleman, and as honored and honorable a man as lives in Kentucky. He has made the Prophecy an earnest study, and a number of persons in the State read the articles referred to at the time they were written. Some of the most startling predictions have already been verified, and many will look earnestly to the future for the fulfillment of others.—Louisville Con.

UNITED STATES IN PROSPECT.

President Lincoln's Death Foretold in 1862.

A CIVIL WAR Predicted in the North.

AN INTERESTING PAPER.

To the Editor of the Louisville Con:

My attention having been called to the prophecy of the late Rev. Dr. Baldwin, to the effect that another war will occur in America very soon, I was induced to hunt up and look over some old manuscripts I wrote in 1862 and 63, as an exposition of certain prophecies which I thought referred to our American conflict, at the time existing. I have two manuscripts—one written in 1862, the other in February, 1863.—They were laid aside years ago to be tested, and proven true or false by the events of the future.

The following passages, numbered and included within quotation marks, are taken verbatim from the original manuscript.

1. "Memphis to be a burial place for Western soldiers."

That has been fulfilled. There is at Memphis a national cemetery, where the Western Union dead, gathered from the Mississippi valley, have been interred.

2. "The Presidential chair is to be vacated by Mr. Lincoln." * * "He will some morning be suddenly cut off, whether by violence, disease or otherwise." This could not be more accurately predicted.

3. "The South is to be brought to the verge of ruin, and to be saved by a special interposition of Providence, independent of military power." * * *

"Just when abolitionism has, in fancy, its triumph complete, God interposes as the deliverer of the South, and saves them by his own agency."

4. "A civil war is to rage in the

North, in which the abolitionists are to suffer a bloody discomfiture; the abolition clergy coming in for their share of the 'bloody baptism.' Many abolitionists are to be slain, while those who are fortunate as to escape from the country are to be wanderers in foreign lands."

5. "Washington City is to be the theater of a bloody drama. Among the victims of its bloody violence women and children are numbered."

6. "Abolitionists who escape the perils that beset them, and remain in the country, are to renounce their heresy, turn to God for mercy, be forgiven, and thenceforth bring forth the fruits of repentance."

7. "The reconstruction of the Union To be effected by a compromise between the South and the Conservatives of the North. * * It must be confessed that at the present writing there is but little prospect of compromise or union. But all things are possible with God. * * * The union is to be effected not by military power, but by a positive interposition of Providence, turning the hearts of the now belligerent sections to peace and union."

8. "The whole people then uniting in the election of a President."

9. "The surviving people of both sections, chastened by the trials and perils through which they will have passed, will be fit subjects for religious influences. The days of political and abolition preaching will be ended, and a season of more than ordinary religious interest will ensue."

The writer makes no pretensions to the "gift of prophecy," but his attention being attracted during the war to certain prophecies of the Old Testament which seemed to refer to our American conflict, he wrote expositions thereon for his own entertainment. The extracts therefrom, quoted above, are the briefest possible outline of those expositions. Some of the predictions, it is seen, have been fulfilled, and the signs are ominous of the fulfillment of others. Whether the unaccomplished predictions will be fulfilled or not the future must determine.

APRIL 1863. HOSEA.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer. The Number of Electoral Votes in the Union.

A correspondent asks us to publish a list of the electoral votes now possessed by the States, as they are cast in the election of the President and Vice President of the United States. Here it is:

California	5
</

LATEST NEWS.

Ship Struck by Lightning.

MONROE, April 18.—The ship Albert Galatin was struck by lightning and burned in Bowen Bay yesterday morning. There were thousand one hundred bales of Cotton destroyed. The loss is nearly half a million dollars. Insured principally in Liverpool. After all hope of saving the vessel had been given up, she was scuttled and sunk in three fathoms water.

FROM WASHINGTON.

STANBERRY VERY SICK.

The President has but Little Hope.

Washington, April 19.—Messrs. Curtis and Evarts called upon Mr. Stanberry to-day; but it was deemed imprudent to permit him to see them, and accordingly, they did not have an interview with him.

It is yet hoped that Mr. Stanberry will be able to speak; but if not, Mr. Groesbeck will follow Mr. Evarts for the defense.

The President is cheerful; but visitors get the impression that he entertains little hope of being acquitted.

The position of affairs is widely canvassed in social and political circles.

FROM LONDON.

London, April 20.—The court and approaches are crowded by persons anxious to hear the trial of the parties accused of blowing up the Clerkenwell prison.

Baltimore, April 20.—The festival to Sergeant Bates is largely attended and is very enthusiastic. The ceremonies at the Washington Monument were beautiful.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 20.—The Court of Claims has decided fifty-four cotton cases arising under the seizure and abandonment law in favor of the claimants. Judgments in forty of these cases were rendered at the present term of the Court. Amongst the cases decided are claims varying from \$1,000 to \$120,000. The claims aggregate \$623,000.

E. G. Townsend has been appointed for the Freedman's Bureau of the State of Virginia.

The Impeachment trial is not expected to close before the middle of next week.

The Impeachment Trial.

Butler Appeals for One of His Pets.

The Evidence Closed on Both Sides.

The Senate refused to admit the papers in the Blodgett case.

Butler, appealing for Blodgett, said he had not so far been able to get his case before the Senate, and justice should be done him now. Blodgett was only an unwilling captain of a "rebel" militia company. Where he is known in Augusta, he was elected to the Convention. He was made Mayor of Augusta by Gen. Pope. Butler said there was no doubt that when Georgia shall be admitted, Blodgett will take his seat in Congress with the proudest of its members.

Butler then offered the nominations of Sherman and Thomas to the Brevet Lieutenant Generalship, claiming that they were admissible under the 10th rule.

The Senate refused to receive, ayes 14, nays 35; yeas as follows:—Anthony, Cole, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Morton, Ross, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, and Yates.

Both parties announced the evidence closed.

The Chief Justice directed the prosecution to proceed with the argument.

Mr. Boutwell, for the Managers, not being ready, asked for an adjournment till Tuesday.

The defense asked till Wednesday in view of Mr. Stanberry's illness.

Mr. Boutwell seconded the request; and after hearing and requesting an appeal from Mr. Logan to print his argument, the Court adjourned till Wednesday.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned to Wednesday.

House of Representatives.

The Senate appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Impeachment Trial was considered.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, said it was evident \$100,000 would not defray the expenses of the trial. He thought this was a mere blind. Why didn't the Committee come out boldy and say this was mere bagatelle to operate on the public mind?

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois said if another appropriation was required he would vote it; and he believed it would be worth \$100,000 to print the proceedings.

Mr. Eldridge asked if he understood the gentlemen to say he would give \$100,000, to make the Impeachment Trial a success.

Mr. Washburne replied that he had not said that exactly. What he meant was, that if the trial should be a success it would be worth not \$100,000 but \$100,000,000 to the country, in the greater security to person and property. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Eldridge said he expected as much, that this money was to be used to secure the success of impeachment. He would not note on dollar for such a purpose.

Mr. Washburne said he would not be misrepresented, but would reiterate his opinion that the country would be benefited hundreds of millions in the removal of the usurper and tyrant from the White House.

The bill passed.

The bill providing for the protection of the rights of foreign born citizens abroad was taken up and discussing at length.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Protection of Foreign-born Citizens.

The Presidents Friends Becoming Alarmed.

Washington, April 21.—Bank's bill protecting naturalized citizens abroad was amended by allowing the President to withdraw commercial relations from offending nations and exempting ambassadors, consuls and agents from among the persons whom the President may incarcerate in retaliation.

The pressure on uncommitted Senators is tremendous and comes from all quarters. The apprehension of the President's friends are increasing.

The new municipal officers of Alexandria, Va., have qualified. No negroes, but no native Virginians, among the officers.

CONGRESSIONAL
HOUSE.

Washington, April 21.—Robinson offered a resolution recalling the managers and abandoning impeachment.—The speaker declared it a question of privilege, but under the ruling of Speaker Orr a majority of the House could refuse to consider even a question of privilege. The House refused to consider by a strict party vote.

An amendment to the bankrupt law, extending the time to Jan. 1st, 1863, for those who cannot pay 50 per cent, was passed.

The Elections in Georgia.

Augusta, April 21.—The election is progressing without serious disturbance. Blacks remain around the polls electing for their radical ticket. The military are stationed at the polls. The Radicals will carry the county.

The Election in North Carolina.

Wilmington, April 21.—The election commenced this morning, and the day passed off without the slightest disturbance. The whites will generally vote on the last days, while the negroes made their greatest efforts the first day.

Further from the Georgia Election.

Savannah, April 21.—The election is progressing. The conservatives are buoyant and hopeful. The democratic votes to-day are ten to one. The conservative negroes are under the influence of the whites. Attempts by radical negroes to drive conservative negro electors from the polls failed. No danger is apprehended except from radical influence.

Elections--Impeachment.

The conservatives express intense satisfaction over the election returns from Georgia, Louisiana, and North Carolina.

The House did nothing this morning.

The resolution is finally passed allowing unlimited speeches, oral or written by the managers and the defense. The galleries are examined. Boutwell is about commencing.

The unsworn speeches will probably prolong the trial about ten days.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—No official return of the votes have yet been made. The delay is severely commented upon by the city press, which says it is evidently calculated to create suspicion that the returns are being tampered with.

Further returns give slightly increased democratic majorities. The city and parish of Orleans give a large majority for the democratic ticket.—Thirteen parishes give majorities against the Constitution, and six in favor of it.

Two or three parishes give very large majorities for the Constitution, while the majorities against it are small. The result in the State is extremely doubtful.

For the Republican.

Spring.

Welcome, welcome, gentle Spring! Welcome birds and flowers. Would that winter never come, In this bright world of ours.

But all should not be sunshine here, Nor all of pleasure here. We would forget that better world— Forget our destiny.

There is a land not far from this, Where Spring eternal reigns, And where the cloudless light of joy Will banish all our pains.

Then welcome this eternal Spring, And ever fadless flowers, Winter never, never comes, In that bright land of ours.

CYNTHIA.

Jacksonville, April 20.

TAILOR SHOP.

M. A. TURNER, having determined to locate at this place, most respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that he has opened a shop in this place for the purpose of doing a general Tailoring Business; and it strict attention to business, good work and neat fits will secure him patronage, he will obtain, and always be found ready to cut and make work in the latest and most fashionable styles. Particular attention paid to repairing. For recommendation he refers to his work.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Jacksonville, April 25, 1868.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Cathoun County, }
Court of Probate for said County, April 18,
A. D. 1868.

THIS day came John R. Northcutt, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Averine, deceased, and presents and files his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate; and thereupon, it is ordered by the court, that the 22nd day of May, 1868, be set for making said settlement, and that publication thereof be made for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county on said 22nd day of May, 1868, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 25, 1868—3t.

T. FRED WYNN,

Jacksonville.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 25, 1868—3t.

C. H. WYNN,

New York.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 25, 1868—3t.

CHAS. G. WYNN,

New York.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 25, 1868—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }

Cathoun County, }

Court of Probate for said County,

March 28th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came John R. Northcutt, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Averine, deceased, and presents and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate; and thereupon, it is ordered, that the 29th day of April, 1868, be set for making said settlement, and that notice for three successive weeks be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a Term of said court to be held on that day, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 4th, 1868—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }

Cathoun County, }

Court of Probate for said County,

March 28th, A. D. 1868.

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A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 4th, 1868—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }

